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A TALE OF FRANCE.

How the Nation Tried the Bryan Plan in 1790 with Awful Results.

A STORY OF CHEAP MONEY.

New Financiers Who Were Like Blacksmiths at Watch Mending.

NEBRIATED WITH A SCHEME.

Montgomery P. Roberts in a Graphic Manner Tells of the Disastrous Experiments Made by a Sister Nation—The Lesson Is Plain—Natural Law Does Not Go Out of Its Way for Orators—The Poor Are Always the Losers.

I have been asked to tell the story of cheap money in France.

The reason is its curious similarity to he promises made by Mr. Bryan. For "France" read "America," and this tale seems to belong to 1896 rather than 1790-1796.

In 1789 times were terrible in France. There was both an enormous public debt and deficit. There was no credit. Capital had retired and was hoarded. Business stood still.

Men began to mutter that cheaper money was needed.

The trouble, they claimed, was a too small circulating medium. "Give us more money. Give us good, sound paper money." Nearly all the leading revolutionists said this. Even Mirabeau supported it.

If ever there was a good plan for cheap money, they had it. It was as follows:

France had just confiscated the entire estates of the church. This wealth, accumulated for 1,300 years, was 4,000,000,000 francs, one-third the wealth of the nation. It yielded a yearly income of 200,000,000 francs.

The statesmen wished to sell all this real estate to the people, both in order to attach the people to the revolution and to get money for the state.

So they proposed to issue mortgage notes, called assignats, of 400,000,000 francs against this land, bearing interest at 3 per cent.

Could any paper money be better? The value of the land ten times greater than the assignats, and the interest certain to retire them soon.

True, wise men opposed it. Necker, the greatest financier of that century and a true patriot, nearly lost his life in showing its folly.

But oratory was all in its favor. The favorite argument was the patriotic sentiment, "France can afford to stand alone and teach all Europe a lesson."

The bold revolutionary leaders who had upset absolutism were like blacksmiths at watch mending when they tried their heads at finance.

The 400,000,000 assignats were, however, but a beginning. There had been many warnings that they would only open the way for a deluge of paper money. So a law had been passed limiting the issue.

But in a few months things were as bad as ever, and 800,000,000 more were issued in 1790.

The legal limit had been reached. But more "circulating medium" was still called for. Prices were high, yet wages were low. More money would help. So the limit law was evaded, and in 1791 600,000,000 more were issued.

The nation was now inebriated with its cheap money. With each new issue there were good times for a few weeks; then came harder times and the call for more assignats. It was like a drunkard after each drink. The faster the new issues came, the shorter was the good feeling.

Now bad signs appeared.

1. Assignats dropped 10 per cent. Statesmen tried to mend this by an address to the people showing how wrong this was.

2. Specie began to disappear. This was charged to British influence and to the greed of goldbug bankers. It was urged that a few might be hung for example. The real reason gold disappeared was that assignats could be used and gold was more valuable.

3. Prosperity stopped altogether. At first manufacturers had been stimulated, then the markets were suddenly glutted, then factories shut down. The nerve of production was cut. The statesmen put up tariffs. But the collapse went on.

4. Uncertainty as to the future value of the assignat checked all investment and excited stock gambling. Business dwindled to living from hand to mouth. Everybody was speculating. Louis Blanc says: "Commerce was dead; gambling took its place." Money went to the cities; the farmers no longer saw money.

5. A vast debtor class arose. It was to their interest to have the currency depreciate still more so they could pay their debts easier. They clamored for "more money."

In December, 1791, 900,000,000 more assignats were issued, making thus far 2,100,000,000.

Now a new kind of financial theory was heard. "Depreciated currency," said the blatherskite orators, "is a blessing. It keeps France from buying foreign articles. It keeps all our interests at home. Give us more money."

So in April, 1792, 300,000,000 more were issued.

The security had improved, for the estates of the emigrant nobility were confiscated by the nation.

Yet the assignats went lower still, down to thirty below par. Finally payment was suspended to public creditors for all amounts over 10,000 francs. This was the first step of repudiation.

Then capital indeed locked itself up. All that saved multitudes of men from starving was being drafted into the army to be shot.

More "circulating medium" was evidently needed, and in July, 1792, 300,000,000 more assignats were issued.

Prices were now enormous, but wages did not rise at all.

In 1793 the mob began to plunder shops. After 200 Paris stores had been gutted they bought off the mob with 7,000,000 francs. But the market women, who could not pay the exorbitant price for soap, agreed that a "law should be framed to make paper money as good as gold."

Such laws were passed, regulating prices, but the only result was that merchants would not sell, and farmers would not bring in their produce.

More starved than were killed by the enemy in the war.

It seemed necessary to have more of the "people's money," and new issues were made, until in 1796 over 45,000,000,000 of the wretched things had been issued.

Meantime the gold louis d'or remained just the same. It bought just as much in 1796 as in 1790. But Sept. 1, 1795, this 25-franc gold piece was worth 920 francs of the "people's money," Dec. 1 it was worth 3,050 francs, and February, 1796, it was worth 7,200 francs.

To check this depreciation it was made a crime punishable by twenty years in chains to give more than the face value for gold.

Then the gold was hid.

Meantime, who suffered? Not the rich nor the shrewd. There were plenty of methods by which they commanded money and spent it to prodigality.

The sufferers were the laboring people.

Before 1796 the paper money was nearly all in their hands. The rich had unloaded. When the crash of repudiation came, in July, 1796, the government had to admit that its paper was all worthless; this worthless money was held almost entirely by those of the smallest means.

On the laboring man and woman came the crushing weight of the final loss.

The lesson is plain. Natural law does not go out of its way for orators. "Cheap money" always leads to cheaper money. More and more depreciation follows. When the crash comes the poor are ground to the earth.

MONTGOMERY P. ROBERTS.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Three Pertinent Questions Very Clearly Answered.

The subjoined questions have been asked of us by a correspondent:

"1. Does the price of gold fluctuate in a commercial sense the same as silver?

"2. When the jeweller buys gold bullion at prices quoted in the market report, is that an indication that the price of gold fluctuates commercially the same as the price of silver?

"3. Is gold amenable to the law of supply and demand as a product, or only as money?"

The asking of these questions shows of itself the confusion that prevails in many minds on the subject to which they relate. The price of gold in any country in which gold bullion is coined without charge, or at a trifling charge, to the owner differs from the quantity of coin which it will produce only by the difference which the owner is willing to pay to save himself the loss or inconvenience of waiting for the actual coinage to take place. In this country every depositor of gold bullion at the mint gets, as soon as the bullion can be weighed and assayed, an order on the treasury for $20.67 for every ounce, less the cost of melting and alloying, which is next to nothing.

In Great Britain the Bank of England is required by its charter to pay for every

Bryan Not Fooling 'Em.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan was the champion of free trade. "Overthrow protection, he said, and prosperity will follow." He and his friends succeeded, and all know the result. The people were warned against this folly, but did not heed the warning. And now, after this experience with free trade, he tells the people that it is a law passed twenty-three years ago that has brought the disaster upon the country, and says free silver is the only remedy. The people will not be fooled again.—Everett Press.

OUR present dollar has appreciated, say the silver men; it will buy too much. Do the men whose wages are paid in these dollars believe this? Are they dissatisfied because the gold standard money in which they are paid will buy more flour and potatoes, beefsteak and clothing than the same number of dollars would twenty years ago? The silver people tell them they ought to be dissatisfied. If so, and if the wage earner really wants a dollar of less purchasing power than he gets at present, he should vote for Bryan.

TO YOUNG VOTERS.

A Fervent Appeal to Their Patriotism and Common Sense.

AN ERROR OF JUDGMENT

Might Really be the Source of Regret Throughout Life.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTERS.

Young Men Casting Their First Ballot Will Perform a Duty to Their Country by Voting for McKinley and Sound Money—The Pages of History Prove That Cheap Money Means Cheap People and a Cheap Country.

There is every reason to predict that the great contest for the preservation of public credit has already been won, as the evidences of the demoralization and collapse of the silver movement accumulate on all sides. This appeal to young voters is made, therefore, less for the cause of sound money than for their own sake. An error of judgment upon assuming the responsibilities of citizenship may be the source of regret throughout life.

The Philadelphia Record speaking of this says:

"Many a man lived to deplore the want of reflection and the inexperience that betrayed him into the Know Nothing party. When too late, he learned that such a secret political organization, in its spirit as well as in its aims, was hostile to the tolerant genius of American institutions. He was not long in discovering that the leaders who secretly controlled the movements of the party were mostly men who had failed in political life and were in the employment of little public consideration. Before the organization had dissolved he had discovered that its members, himself among the rest, were objects of political distrust; for men do not readily forgive others for the same errors which they commit themselves. More than one public man could be named who in later life found difficulty in recovering entirely from the reproach of Know Nothingism.

"Later, when the civil war arose, many indiscreet youths in the north, as well as men of mature years who should have known better, did not make much effort to conceal their want of sympathy for the cause of the Union. Much of this was due to the spirit of party, and much, doubtless, to a genuine abhorrence of war and slaughter. But from a position of neutrality many of these men gradually drifted into active sympathy with secession, and some of them into acts closely bordered upon treason. The sinister epithet of "copperhead" clung to them for years after the close of the civil war, and marked a political offense which very seriously interfered with their social and political usefulness.

"These are among the most striking examples of the evil personal consequences of political offenses in this country. History has been defined as philosophy teaching by example; and those nations and individuals that have the best memories make the fewest political mistakes. But, in spite of the lessons of experience which the world has been garnering for 500 years, a party in this country is contending for the mastery in order to try a monetary experiment which the voice of history has pronounced disastrous. It is for the purpose of warning your voters among 'The Record's' readers against connection with such a party that this word is spoken. Young men most frequently err from want of experience, and old men from forgetting the teachings of experience.

"The aim of this party is most clearly defined by the Chicago platform, which demands 'the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation.' Putting aside this preposterous ratio, as well as the dangerous threat in the platform to prohibit the treasury from keeping a gold reserve for the payment of public debts, the question is whether this country can maintain in circulation gold and silver coinage in unlimited quantities at any fixed legal ratio. Innumerable attempts of this kind have been made by various nations, and they have all proved failures. Not one authentic example of the success of such an experiment can be adduced.

"The silverites assume that the fixed legal ratio of the metals in coinage governs the relative value of the metals in the market; instead, the reverse of this is the truth. In proof of this truth the coin which is underrated invariably disappears, and the overrated coinage remains in circulation. This is in accordance with the universal law that 'the worst form of currency in circulation regulates the value of the whole, and drives out of circulation all other forms of currency.' In order to avert the mischiefs arising from violation of this law by attempting to adjust the fixed legal ratio to the perpetually varying market value of the metals the advanced nations have finally adopted one metal (gold) only as the standard, and issue other coins as subsidiary to this standard. But the Populists vainly imagine that they can overthrow the natural law to which the nations have rendered obedience.

"Again, they assume that what free coinage could not accomplish in all preceding ages it can accomplish in the nineteenth century. They assert that the people of this country can perform what all other nations have attempted in vain. This is the egotism and self conceit of ignorance and folly. If the silverites should propose to debase the gold eagle with 50 per cent. of copper alloy, and to compel every creditor to accept such half eagle for ten dollars in payment of a debt, the young voters would denounce their proposition as an attempted swindle. Yet the silverites propose what would amount to the same thing in their demand that disks of silver worth 53 cents shall be declared by law equal in value to 100 cents in gold, and that every creditor shall be compelled to accept this 53 cents in silver at the value of a dollar in gold. What would be the difference in the character of the two frauds?

"If the young voters shall investigate this matter for themselves—and the historical sources of information are wide and abundant—they will be amazed that any one should become the credulous dupe of the '16 to 1' imposture. Recalling the national sufferings and sorrows that have flowed from like iniquities, they will shrink with dread from the yawning gulf of repudiation, bankruptcy and ruin into which the Populistic program would drag the American people."

A WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Wife of Senator Henderson Writes on Sound Money.

Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, of Washington, wife of former Senator John B. Henderson, has written a pamphlet on "Sound Money" which is worthy of wide circulation for the clearness and cogency with which it discusses the main issue of the campaign. Mrs. Henderson has disproved the common saying that "a woman cannot understand financial questions," as the following will show:

"A gold dollar has never had an equivocal or doubtful meaning. It never will have so long as it is the standard money of the civilized world and is the metal the most permanent in value. Now the silverites insist that our government can place any value it chooses on any metal by merely placing its stamp upon it. If so, it would be cheaper for our taxpayers to buy tin than silver; and if so, our government could pay its whole debt of $1,200,000,000 in $5 worth of tin. When for fifteen years Uncle Sam was forced into buying all of the silver produced in our country for the mere sake of forcing a value upon it, and the value steadily declined on account of its always increasing abundance, have we not tried the experience long enough? The people understand the meaning of a bushel, a pint and a yard.

They merely measure the quantity or length of anything, without regard to value. The standard gold dollar does only the same thing. All we want is a money measure of permanent and fixed value, made of a metal whose market value is as near as possible the same if coined or melted, and that is all. In the treasury at Washington is a bar made of incorrosive metal which shows exactly to a hair the length of the yard which is adopted officially by the government of the United States. If at the start it had been shorter or longer it would have been just as well. All we want is to know exactly what it is and what it will continue to be. If that yardstick had been a long thermometer, the mercury dancing up and down with the weather, or like the stocks in Wall street, one can easily understand what would be its inconvenience in commerce. We do not want to be bothered with two yardsticks, more than with two standard dollars, and especially with one of them ever changing in value. We want but one standard dollar, and we want that to be made of the metal which, of everything on earth, is the most permanent in value. Gold is almost as permanent and indestructible as eternity. It is used as a standard of value by all the civilized world. Why should we select a poorer metal for the money standard of America?

"Now, what the dollar is worth in corn, hay, cloth, wages, depends upon many things—bad crops, good crops, supply, demand, quality, etc., etc. The dollar alone must be permanent and its meaning understood by all the world. All the government has to do with it is to weigh, with the most infinite care, the gold bullion, and by placing its official stamp upon it declare that the coin honestly contains so many grains. Here the responsibility of the government ends. The further use of that dollar, today in bread, tomorrow in sugar, the next day in wages, is alone between you and me."—N. Y. World.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1784.

"The proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

"Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether; to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce, and to take an average from them."

FACTS ABOUT WAGES.

Prices Paid to Labor in Countries On a Gold Basis.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

Voters of This Country Will No Longer Listen to Theories

ABOUT THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Three Things That Always Interest the Laboring Men—First, Good Wages; Second, Steady Employment; and Third, the Best Money in Circulation—The Conclusions on All These Questions Demand the Triumph of McKinley, Protection and Sound Money.

There are three things that always interest the laboring men, says the Jeannette Dispatch. First, good wages; second, steady employment; third, the best money in circulation. In answer to the free silver argument we beg leave to quote the prices paid to labor in a few trades in countries on a gold basis and the same labor also in countries on a silver basis. The statistics are taken from The World Almanac for 1896, and the same can be found in the report of the United States census:

Bricklayers are paid per week in the gold basis countries as follows: New South Wales, $16.32; Victoria, $14.60; Brazil, $7.90; Belgium, $4.58; Denmark, $7; France, $7.52; Germany, $4.21; England, $7.58; Scotland, $7.55; United States, $21.18, and Ontario, $18. In the following countries on a silver basis the wages for bricklayers are: Austria, $3.58 (in 1884); Quito, $1.44; Russia, $4.21; Mexico, $10; Venezuela, $9; Japan, $2.40. As the silver money in each of these countries is worth only about 50 per cent. of the value of gold the reader can judge for himself whether or not a free silver basis is conducive of high wages. This is but one example of the various employments taken to show the relative wages paid.

Now consider the second question of steady employment. The cry four years ago was, give us a chance at the markets of the world and we will give steady employment to our laboring men. Has such been the case? Is not the same tariff policy to be pursued by the Democratic party? It seems from the hard times of the last four years the markets of the world have gotten a chance at us. With more depositors in the banks than ever before in the history of our country, does it go to show that hard times is brought about by the scarcity of money?

The argument that scarcity of money never brought about good times is certainly true, but the opposite is equally true that good times never brought about a scarcity of money. If the money of our country today was put into circulation and not hoarded up through fear there would be no talk about scarcity of money. As to the third question, the dollar of today is equally good among all classes. No one would ask for anything more. Its parity is never questioned. Then why resort to experiment, as the people did four years ago? The voters of this country will listen no further to theory; they want facts.

SILVER DOWN---WHEAT UP.

An Interesting Little Fact That Should Not be Forgotten.

The recent sharp advance in wheat coincident with a fall in silver is quite in line with the experience of the last month and annihilates the theory that the price of silver is inseparably linked with the prices of farm products.

Government assay bars fell to sixty-five and a half cents an ounce. At this price the bullion value of the silver in a standard dollar is fifty and a half cents, so that if the advocates of free coinage were successful we would have a dollar worth about fifty cents.

Every claim made by the silverites has been promptly refuted by the event. They pleaded for the passage of the Sherman law, asserting that the government's purchase of nearly 200 tons a month under that law—practically the entire product of this country—would advance the price of silver so that sixteen ounces would be equal to an ounce of gold. In other words, they said it would sell at $1.29 an ounce.

When the law passed and purchases under it began silver was $1.08 an ounce. After more than three years of steady government buying when the law was repealed silver was seventy cents! Recently the free coinage advocates have been assuring the farmers that their wheat would continue to fall unless silver could be advanced. What is the fact? Silver goes down because the demand is not equal to the supply, and wheat advances because the demand exceeds the supply. The farmer must see that the prices of his products are not dependent upon the fluctuations of silver, but upon the same natural laws that govern all other commodities.—N. Y. Herald.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

The Amount Brought Forth Since the Crime of '73.

Since silver was "struck down by the crime of 1873" the mines of the United States alone have produced 939,576,000 ounces.

The commercial value of the enormous yield, reckoned at the average price for each year, was $943,063,000.

The coining value of the total product at the existing ratio was $1,214,751,000. So that if permitted to enjoy free coinage the mine owners would have made an "additional profit," as the circular of their "finance committee" truly put it, of $271,688,000. They would have made an "additional profit" of $38,000,000 on the yield of 1894, and of $36,000,000 on the yield of 1895.

No wonder Mr. Merrill thought they "could afford not to give" the "additional profit they would receive for their own silver product for one month" to help elect a free coinage president.—N. Y. World.

The Silver Craze a Disease.

Mr. Reed said nothing truer at Bridgeport yesterday than that "if there is anything in this silver question, it is because it is a disease of the whole world. If it is a disease, it is because it is a world disease." The disease is caused by the unparalleled improvements in the means of communication within a quarter of a century. This has brought all the agriculturists of the world into competition with each other in every market, and the result has been a great fall in the value of the earth's produce.

This has fallen, too, on a world laden with leases, mortgages, contracts and settlements made under another set of conditions, and as the agriculturists are the majority of the human race, they have uttered piercing cries and driven many "thinkers" crazy. The only remedy is to wait for time to set things right, as it always does, for the prices of things we have to sell to adapt themselves to the prices of things we have to buy, as they always do in the long run.

The remedy of the embarassed has been to call things by other names, and to pretend that we do not exchange commodities against commodities, but commidities against anything we choose to call money. But this operation would no sooner be over than we should have to begin again. There would be more leases and mortgages and contracts under the new money, and they would speedily become too hard to bear, and we should have to invent new names for other money in order to make them lighter. Every ten years would not be too often to change our currency and relieve the debtor class.—N. Y. Post.

"There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion. The presumption in such case is that each metal finds its true level according to its intrinsic utility in the general system of money operation.

"As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a pre-eminence in value over silver as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will be more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter rather than in that of the former."—Alexander Hamilton.

Oh, Yes, It Would!

Mr. Bryan continues to say: "Free coinage will not restore any more to the owner of silver bullion than legislation took away from him." Oh, yes, it would! In 1873 he had the privilege of taking $1.004 worth of bullion to the mint and having it stamped as $1. Of course he didn't do it. He could do better in the market. Though in the ten years previous to that time he had produced $163,000,000 worth of bullion, he had only 3,000,000 dollars coined. He left the poor people to use paper money. Now that the bullion to make a dollar is worth only fifty cents, he is red hot to have it stamped as $1. If Mr. Bryan cannot see the difference we think the voters can.—N. Y. World.

IF the mints of this country were to coin all the silver in the world into dollars tomorrow not a single wheel in a single mill in the United States would begin to turn again, not a single unemployed operative would find a day's work, not a single farmer would find a new customer in the home market for his product. But if it were known that American goods would not be driven out of the American market by competitive products made abroad by cheap labor; if it were known that the product of American mills and factories could be disposed of in 1897 as it was disposed of in 1891 and 1892, then, within the time that it would take the holders of idle American capital to put that capital into active operation again, one million American wage-earners would resume work and the wage payments of this country would be increased to their old figures or to still higher figures. Dollars do not make business and work. Business and work make dollars.

SENATOR QUAY says it is all over but the shooting.

THE forty-nine cent dollar campaign seems to have lost its grip on the central west.

STATE CHAIRMAN ELKIN and Executive Chairman Boyer have conducted an industrious campaign.

LOST AND FOUND.

Jane looked the doctor firmly in the face across the bed as he lifted her sister's limp hand and with a professional glance gave the various particulars of the case. Item 1, high temperature, feeble pulse, blank face, with wide unseeing eyes; item 2, never any vitality worth speaking of and now neither will nor desire left, the other, girl not much better, but wiry and full of a dogged determination; item 3, wretched room, just enough larger than the bed to hold a chair and table. Jane understood that those items were being entered one by one in the doctor's mind. She saw also that the account was against her. But she recognized that it hardly mattered. She seemed to be incapable of any more feeling on the subject. The doctor took up his hat. She followed him to the door.

"Well?" she said.

"Well," he answered slowly, "she is worn out. She cannot get well unless"—he paused aware of the mockery of the words and anxious that they should not seem heartless—"unless you take her to the country, where she can get plenty of fresh air, fruit and ice. The h at will her in a few days. I wish I could—" he broke off and looked at her. "I will do what I can." He reached out his hand. She took it mechanically.

The doctor wedt down stairs with his accustomed pull sense of importence. He was young, poor and had a wife and four children who were only too much in need of country air themselves. He could not rob them. Besides, there were so many cases like that up stairs. He felt that his sympathy was drying up like an overused well.

Jane went back into her room and sat down by the bed to fan. Her sister said nothing and showed no interest in the doctor or his visit. Her eyes still stared in front of her as if she saw nothing.

Jane sat about an hour, then kissing the sick girl on the forehead she left the room and walked rapidly from the house to the business part of the city. Then she entered a large dry goods store and went to the office.

"Let me see Mr. Roberts a moment," she said to the boy. Just then a stout man in his shirt sleeves passed the door.

"Mr. Roberts," he said to him, "I am a clerk in this store. I have had to be absent a great deal lately. Of course I have had to pay the substitute, so that now I'm out of money. My sister is dying. The doctor says she may live if I can send her to the country for awhile. I am the only one she's got. Will you advance me a month's wages? When she's gone I won't miss a day.'

Mr. Roberts was not an unkindly man. He looked at her pleasantly. 'My good girl," he said, 'this is too bad, but you must realize that in a store like this, where there are some hundred employes, there are many sad cases. We cannot attend to them all, and therefore in justice we can't attend to any. The rule is hard, but we have to stick to it. What's you name?'

'Smith,' she answered stolidly. 'Jane Smith.'

'John,' he called to a boy, 'go tell Carroll to cancel the account for this week of substitute against Jane Smith There my girl, you see I do what I can for you. But with all the absence we have to reckon you understand I couldn't do such a thing often. Take courage. Your sister may get well. Good morning Don't begin another substitute account, for you will need all the money you have.' He smiled pleasantly replaced his cigar and turned away

Jane went out into the street. She walked slowly along the sweltering pavement. She noticed that a little breeze had sprung up. It gave her a sensation of being fanned back into life. Otherwise she thought of nothing. Every one, even in the intense heat, seemed to be in a hurry. She alone walked leisurely and purposelessly; yet she had a sister at home drying for want of a little air. If anything was done, it must be done quickly; yet she was walking quietly along. It gave her a sense of oddness, and she laughed audibly.

Suddenly she stopped. There on the ground lay a bit of folded green paper. The breeze was tugging at it. She put her foot on it and waiting a moment to study herself. Some thing ticked in her head. It was money. She looked around quickly and fiercely, stooped, snatched the little pape rwithout looking at it and closing her fist upon it made off into a side street. He head was seeting with thoughts. Perhaps it was not money. It was crisp and tightly folded. How much was it? She did not dare look. Perhaps some one was following her. She turned cautiously and went back a block. She could not detect that any one had an interest in her movements. Turning again she went on. Her walk had become almost a run. Finally she came upon the starved little park she had been making for. The grass was burned away, but there were a few browned leaved trees and some seats. She sat down panting. The paper scorched in her fist, but she felt that she could not open it. Eyeing narrowly the drowsy newsboys on the next bench, she took off her hat as if to cool herself and laid it carelessly in her lap, putting her hands under it. She smoothed out the paper. It was a bill. She was sure of that, though she dared not look as yet. A man passed, and she crumpled it with a start. When all was quiet again she lowered her eyes slowly. All this time, though her heart was beating furiously, she herself seemed to have no feeling in the matter. She seemed resolved into the abstract quality of suspicion. She recognized what must be the habitual apprehension of a criminal. Finally she could bear suspense no longer and peered under her hands. It was $20. She sat stupefied. A month's wages picked up in a moment! Her brain galloped on with the thought until the noise it made waked her gradually into a recognition of where she was. She sprang up and almost ran home. Her sister had not moved. Her eyes were still widely open and her hands were listless beside her on the bed.

Jane sat down and took up the fan again. "I am going to send you to the country," she said slowly and tenderly. "The doctor says you will get well in a short time, and I have got the money."

The sick girl turned her head. Her eyes for the first time lost their blank expression. They saw. They looked into Jane's eyes questioningly. Her mind was struggling to receive the idea.

"Think!" said Jane, putting her cheek down to her sister's. "Think of fresh, cool air and nights when you can sleep, and fruit and cold water and"—She stopped with a lump in her throat.

The sick girl moistened her lips with a pitiable effort. "The money?" she said in amazement.

"Oh," said Jane, 'that's all right. I—I asked Mr. Roberts to give me a month's wages. That's all right."

The sick girl kissed her sister. Her eyes were wet. They brightened like a drooping flower in the rain. She could not speak.

"Now," said Jane after a moment, "I'm going to see the doctor. He knows of a nice place where you can go at once. Keep up, dear, for soon you will be well again."

She went down the rickety stairs and turned mechanically in the direction of the doctor's house. In reality she did not see where she was going. She was in revolt against herself. "Why did you lie?" she thought fiercely. "Why did you lie?" There was nothing to be ashamed of. You have not done wrong. It is not wrong to find things, and no one has a better right How could you find the owner if you tried? But you didn't try. Who needs it more than you? Your sister will die without it. Who could have dropped it? Perhaps that was all he had. But the bill is so new it must have come from the bank. He must be rich, then, and the doctor says she must go at once. She was exhausted with the whirl in her head. She found herself at the doctor's house. He was on the steps. "Doctor," she said, "I have got—if I could get $20 could I send my sister away to the place you spoke of? Could she go at once?"

"Yes," said he eagerly, "and the sooner the better. Can you get it? I know it would put life into her, but there is no time to be lost. Can you really get the money?"

The girl was silent for a moment. "If I could get it by to morrow evening," she said slowly, "would that do?"

"Better to-day," said he. "She should go now, and I can attend to her getting off. If you are sure you can get the money I will gladly advance you enough to start her on."

Jane seemed more stolid than ever. "I don't know," she said stupidly. "I am not sure. I guess I'd better wait. Won't to-morrow evening do?" she said with a cry that was almost unhuman.

"Yes, of course," assented the doctor hopefully. I see no reason why she should die if you can only get her away.

She watched him with hungry eyes as he went up the steps and then she started down town again. The internal colloquy began where it had been broken off. "You felt like a thief when you found the money. What did you look around so for? Why did you think some one was following you? And he says your sister should go at once—at once, or she may die."

The two voices kept it up in her heart until she came to the newspaper office.

"I want to put in a "found" notice,' she said to the young fellow at the desk.

He handed her a blank, saying with careless familiarity, "What have you found?"

"Some money." As she answered she bent all her mind to wording what she should say. Clearly she must tell enough and not too much. At length she gave him back the pad. He glanced at it counting the words.

'Thirty cents," said he.

She stood amazed. It had not occured to her that she would have to pay for the advertisement. She took the bill from her pocket. It seems a frighful thing to break it for so small an amount, and then if it were not hers after all—the colloquy was breaking out again. "Take it out of that," she said hastily in a hardly recognizable voice.

The young follow looked at her keenly. "By the way," he said 'a friend of mine was in here to-day to leave a 'lost' ad. It seeme he dropped a new $20 bill. Funny wasn't it?'

'Where?' said the girl, her suspicions on the jump at once.

'Oh,' the clerk said, he doesn't know just where. If he did, he have gone and got it. Where'd you find yours?

He can answer my advertisement if he wants to, she snapped defiantly and gathering up her money she went out. Once in the street, the voices made themselves heard. It isn't stealing, and even if it was why shouldn't you? That fellow would have stolen it quick enough. Do you suppose his sister is dying? The doctor says she should go at once. If you wait until to-morrow, it will be too late, even if the money isn' claimed. A murderer's worse than a thief. She hurried homeward, her mouth set more firmly and a hard look in her eyes. God, she burst out fiercely, I have done my best for you! Keep the person that lost it from seeing the advertisement and don't let me be a murderer!

Have you seen the doctor? said her sister as she entered the room The sick girl's fail, pinched face was startling in its expectancy. You have been gone so long. Is everything fixed?

Yes, said Jane, for to-morrow.

To-morrow! said her sister her face falling blankly. To-morow!

That is not long, dear. Jane said soothingly. She went to the window and looked out 'My God!' she thought. What have I done? Suppose I should have to give the money back, after telling her she could go away?

She took up the fan and sat down by the bed. Hour after hour found the position of the two girls unchanged. Night came and brought no relief. The air was stifling, the room was a furnace, the heated air that entered the narrow window reeked with impurity. The girl on the bed was gradually sinking. Jane found herself praying wearily in a sort of a chant: "Don't let her die God, because I did my best. Don't let her die, for I did my best!" Toward morning she stopped praying and let the fan drop in her lap, but she still sat watching by the bed.

At 7 o'clock the doctor came in with quiet cheerfulness. I have found a way. He looked down and paused. He went over to Jane and touched her on the shoulder. You are worn out. Come to my house and sleep. I will send somebody here.

"It doesn't matter," said the girl. "Can I bury her for twenty dollars?"

"No," said the doctor gently; "nor for twice that. If you have any money keep it. Iwill send some one. We must send her away very soon, it is so hot. You can come to see her afterwards." He waited a moment. "Do you know how?"

"Yes" she said simply." I know how." She heard a newsboy calling the papers down below. "How long can you give me?" she asked, struck with a sudden thought.

"Not longer than noon," he answered.

"Very well. She will be ready."

He went out sadly. Jane busied herself with the last duties, simple enough in this case. Then she sat down again on the bed and listened for a step on the stairs. Nine, ten, eleven struck. Just before twelve she got up and, taking out the little roll of money, sewed it up in sort of a pocket she had snapped in her sister's gown. "He's had his chance, and he hasn't come for it." she said, "I meant it for you. I did my best but God wouldn't let you wait." She heard some one coming up the stairs, and bending over kissed the thin face.

Some one knocked away. A young man stood at the door. Seeing the bed he stepped back and would have passed on, but she stopped him.

"What is it?" she asked.

"I beg your pardon," he said gravely. "I did not know. I fear it is not worth speaking of. I lost a $20 bill yesterday morning on the street. Some honest person found it and put an advertisement in the paper. He gave this number but there are so many people in the house! I am asking from room to room."

She looked at him. He was dressed in the ordinary fashion, neither poorly nor well. His face was pleasant and respectful. She stood irresolute.

"I was saving the money to go away on my vacation," he continued.

Her face hardened. Her eyes for a moment dwelt on the white flower in his buttonhole. She glanced from him to her sister.

"No,' she said, "I didn't find it."

"Good morning!" said he "I am sorry to have intruded. Can I do anything for you.' She shook her head. "Won't you let me give you this flower" he added with embarrassment. He unfastened it and took a step toward the bed. She sprang forward impulsively. He stopped, thinking she thought him presuming, and stretched the flower to her. After a moment she took it and put it gently in her sister's hand. "Thank you," she said brokenly. At this moment two men in uniform came to the open door. The young fellow slipped away.

One of the men entered and said kindly, "you need not wait."

"No" she said, "I am going."

She took her hat and went down to the store. "My sister died this morning." she explained to Mr. Roberts. "I shan't need the substitute any more."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

The Soldiers' Friend.

When Hon. W. C Arnold was a candidate for Congress two years ago he declared that if elected he would do his utmost in behalf of the old and deserving soldiers of his district.

How well he has kept his pledge is shown by his record which is one to which his friends point with pride.

Thus far there have been granted through Mr. Arnold's personal efforts 237 pensions; he has also had several hundred claims placed upon the "special list," which it is expected will be disposed of before January 1, 1897, and has also given time and special attention to over 800 claims which are now in course of adjustment.

This is certainly a good showing—one which indicates Mr. Arnold's desire to keep his ante-election promise and one which should entitle him to the loyal support of the old soldiers of his district.—*DuBois Courier.*

A Farewell Sermon.

A country minister in a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS—I come to say good bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Brothers, I am going to a better place. I have been called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good bye.

FREE BUTTONS!

AN ELEGANT BUTTON FREE with each package of



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COLLECTION OF BUTTONS WITHOUT COST.

Still at Large.

Tony Barrato, the Hungarian murderer who killed Franz Mussetti, near Snow Shoe on Sunday afternoon, is still at large in the mountainous region surrounding Snow Shoe, and thus far the efforts of the posse which was sent out to capture him have proven unavailing. Mussetti was buried yesterday.

Hastings in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, came to the Republican headquarters yesterday frour a speech-making visit to Illinoise towns. He addressed a meeting in a suburb of Austin last night and to-day went to Indiana. He speaks Friday at Bittus and Saturday at Dunkirk. Then the governor will stump through his own state.

Church Dedication.

The new Reformed church at Centre Hall will be dedicated Sunday, October 25, service to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. A general invitation is extended to all to come and rejoice with the congregation in the completion of this work.

—Only two more weeks more remain to the weary candidate.

—The tabernacle will hardly be taken to Philipsburg this fall. It is getting so cold that it is impossible to keep the structure comfortable.

Ox Roast at Millheim.

The democratic rally and ox roast at Millheim was not a great success. There was only about 400 people present. The Millheim band and citizens band of Aaronsburg rendered the music for the occasion. The latter were resplendent in new uniforms which made them look very well.

The ox roast was a very slim affair at best. A large calf was used instead of an ox. But it drew a crowd and the speakers were some of Bellefonte's citizens, viz, Jack Spangler, J. C. Meyers, a Mr. Jackson, Robert Hunter, Hugh Taylor and a few others.

Hog Cholera.

George C. Miller, an employ at Valentine's furnace, met with quite a serious loss last week. He had taken great pains during the summer in fattening six hogs, to furnish his family with pork during the coming winter. They averaged from 350 to 400 pounds and seemed to be thriving nicely, but they suddenly became ill with hog cholera and within three days they were dead. As Mr. Miller is a poor man the loss falls heavy upon him.

Effects of Early Training.

Greathead is a deep thinker.
Yes that's the effect of early training.
How's that?
He was born a sea.
But what had that to do with it?
He was rocked in the cradle of the deep you know.

10 times out of 10

The New York Journal recently offered ten bicycles to the ten winners in a guessing contest, leaving the choice of machine to each. All of them chose

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Nine immediately, and one after he had looked at others. And The Journal bought Ten Columbias. Paid $100 each for them, too. On even terms a Columbia will be chosen

10 times out of 10

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

can't see it all

Cod-liver oil is something more than a fat. Its peculiar action depends on a number of substances, among which might be mentioned iodine and phosphorus. There can be no substitute for cod-liver oil, because there is no other oil known which has in natural combination with it such a large number of valuable medicinal agents.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with the hypophosphites contains the whole oil, with its natural properties, and in a thoroughly emulsified or digested condition. The hypophosphites increase the appetite and impart strength to the nervous system. This combination has marked curative properties in a number of diseases of the skin and scalp, to which scrofulous persons are peculiarly liable. Such diseases as chronic eczema, ringworm, and other skin affections, are often quickly cured by the constitutional effects following the use of Scott's Emulsion.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Bradstreets Ideas.

New York, October 16,—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: While the volume of general trade has not increased materially, new conditions are favorable to an early improvement.

Features of the business week are the continued advance in price and strength of wheat and the maintenance of a large volume of wheat exports, notably to India and Australia. While wool is no higher, holders have sold enough to render them indifferent to immediate business and are holding stocks for full figures, while new orders for iron and steel products are now being placed freely, they would be if makers would accept current quotations for 1897 delivery. Southeren pig is .25 higher,not withstanding the growing export trade in iron and steel has been checked by higher ocean freight rates and cut rates by German men steel workers, it is anticipated that within three weeks the domestic demand will meet expectations.

Cotton goods continue in unsatisfactory demand. Mills are running on full time, but stocks tend to increase again, and jobbers and other wholesalers are slow to pay the advance asked while having lower priced stocks on nd. Depression in woolen goods continue marked,the mills running being on part time or on samples. Prices continue the upward tendency of several weeks past, shoes, leather, wheat, canned goods, corn, oats, pork, coffee and print clothes being higher. Bank clearing total amount to $994,000,-000 this week, six per cent less than last week.

The total number of business failures reported throughout the United States this week is 297, 12 lower than last week, and 19 less than in the second week of October 1895.

Respect The Stomach.

Few people do have respect for the stomach. If a thing "tastes good" and is not so hot or so cold as to be painful to the mouth or throat, it is swallowed by to many people regardless of consequences.

Do not give the stomach food that will irritate it or retard it in the performance of its natural functions, or it will retaliate in a way that is decidely unpleasant. A headache, a "lump" or "heavy feeling" in the stomach, and irritations of the skin, are mostly symptons of disordered digestion resulting from unwholesome food.

Alum baking powders are responsible for the larger part of this unwholesome food.

The safer way is to look for the well-known yellow label of the Royal Baking Powder. That is certain to cover a powder free from alum. It is renowned for adding anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food, as well asfor making finer and better food.

Alger's Party in Ohio.

Columbus. O., Oct. 16,—The Union veterans, Gens. Sickles, Howard, Alger and Stewart and Corporal Tanner spoke at the most euthusiastic republican meeting of the campaign to-night. While the clubs were forming the horse ridden by Col. George D. Freeman, chief marshal of the parade, fell throwing the rider under him. Col. Freeman's skull was fractured, his right leg broken and he is thought to be fatally injured.

Before reaching Columbus, the veterans spoke at Dayton and Springfield to audiences of 6,000 at each place.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it we will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. thosedesiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Brooklyn. New York

Mystery of a Trunk.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The proprietor of the Saratoga hotel, in opening a trunk left as security for an unpaid board bill found a package of railroad bonds and deeds to real estate in Iowa, Missouri and South Dakota valued at $25,000. The trunk was left by a race horse man, who gave his name as George Craft, shortly after the Columbian fair. Since then he has written several times, each letter cautioning the clerk to take good care of the trunk. The bonds were in a package addressed "Campbell and Schoolcraft," but were made out in the name of J. L. Lawrence Schoolcraft. The coupons have not been clipped since 1874. In a package was a slip bearing the address "Mrs. Schoolcraft and Mrs. Beatty, Richmond, Va."

Chief Badenoch telegraphed the chief of police at Richmond regarding the two women and received a reply that information would be sent.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. S. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chairman Gideon Will Retire.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—George D. Gideon, chairman of the L. A. W. Racing board, has announced that he will positively not be a candidate for reappointment to the position of chairman of the racing board next year.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Time table to take effect Monday May 25th, 1896. Trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

Trains moving east READ DOWN. Trains moving west READ UP.

11	†7	†1	STATIONS.	†2	†7	†12
p m	a m	a m		a m	p m	a m
4 21	10 30	6 30	Bellefonte	8 45	1 10	6 30
4 25	10 37	6 37	Coleville	8 40	1 02	6 20
4 30	10 42	6 40	f Morris	8 37	12 58	6 15
4 33	10 47	6 44	f Whitmer	8 35	12 54	6 10
4 38	10 53	6 50	Hunter Park	8 31	12 49	6 05
4 42	10 56	7 53	f Fillmore	8 28	12 46	6 02
4 47	11 02	7 00	f Briarly	8 24	12 41	5 57
4 52	11 05	7 05	Waddles	8 20	12 37	5 53
4 54	11 08	7 08	f ScotiaCros'ng	8 18	12 35	5 50
5 04	11 20	7 17	f Krumrine	8 07	12 26	5 36
5 06	11 24	7 20	f Strubles	8 04	12 24	5 33
5 08	11 28	7 28	Inn	8 02	12 22	5 31
5 10	11 30	7 30	State College	8 00	12 20	5 30
5 20		7 41	Bloomsdorf	7 40		5 20

"f" stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.
F. H. THOMAS. Supt.

Eagles Mere Railroad.
JUNE 15 1896.

NORTHWARD — SOUTHWARD

Eagles Mere Express.	Eagles Mere Flyer.	Eagles Mere Mail	Chautauqua Express	Stations	New York Express	Williamsport Accom'on	Philadelphia Flyer	Night Line
A.M	A.M	A.M	P.M	LV. AR.	P.M	P.M	P.M	A.M
910				N.Y.Lby.St.	600			930
1005	835		1130	Phila	508		1012	710
1155	1008			Reading	310		820	500
117	1113			Tamaqua	149		700	310
208	1147			Mah. City	124		637	247
219	1250	805		Shamokin	1214		527	135
351	121	850		Sunbury	1138		422	1252
409	135	900		Milton	1125		437	1236
413	138	901	A.M	Lewisburg	1122		425	1235
430		1020	742	Will'msport	1011	240	525	1039
510	225	1043	805	Halls	948	200	345	1010
525	237	1100	820	Hughesville	934	144	331	955
541	248	1115	834	Chamouni	920	130	318	941
612	320	1146	910	Sonestown	854	100	250	910
616	325	1153	915	Windeck	845	1055		
631	341	1209	931	Geyelin P'k	829	1039	228	8..
639	349	1217	939	Keewahdin	821	1031	218	821
650	400	1228	950	Shanerburg	810	1020	208	
				Castle Rock	806	1016	205	
700	410	1238	1000	Eagl's Mere	800	1010	200	800
P.M	P.M	A.M	A.M	AR. LV.	A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
	P.M		A.M	LV. AR.	A.M		P.M	
	415		1010	Eagl's Mere	1000		415	
	511		1146	Sonestown	854		250	
	620		1233	Satterfield	755		145	
	735		330	Towanda	645		1030	
	810		412	Sayre	610		1000	
			520	Ithaca			830	
			640	Geneva			700	
			820	Wil's Barre			640	
			P.M	AR. LV.			A.M	

C. W. WODDROP, President. B.H. WELCH, Gen. Manager.

A WORD TO LABOR.

There Is Only One Certain Way to Advance the Wages of Labor.

The men who vote to bring their work into competition with the work of foreign laborers must expect to bring their wages to a level with the labor of that foreign competition. They must not expect that American manufacturers can pay higher wages than are paid by foreign manufacturers, if the American product is sold for the same price as the foreign product is sold. To get up a strike for higher wages, murder "scab workmen" and destroy property, and then go to the polls and vote for admitting the products of foreign "scab labor" is a species of lunacy which has no equal. We say to the men who so violently oppose the use of the army to put down riots: "Put them down yourselves." Vote to reserve American markets for American products, and there will be no cause for strikes to raise wages. Wages will advance as the prices of manufactured goods advance, and not any sooner.—Meadville Tribune.

> **SENATOR SHERMAN, 1868:**
> "No single measure will tend in this direction more than the adoption of a fixed international standard of value, by which all products may be measured, and in conformity with which the coin of a country may go with its flag into every sea and buy the products of every nation without being discounted by the money changers."

A Muddler.

Candidate Bryan says he is willing to be called an agitator. The inconsistencies of his recent speeches are likely to win him rather the sobriquet of the muddler.

Brought No Credentials.

When Mr. Bryan went down into Kentucky he claimed to be a Democrat, but he did not take anything to prove his claim.—Galveston (Tex.) News.

THE late secretary of the treasury, William Windom, said almost with his dying breath, "As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart, and speedily brings paralysis or death, so does a debased and fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business, and bring disaster to all classes of people."

THE national Republican committee has decided that all persons or clubs in Pennsylvania desiring literature or other campaign material must apply for it through the state organization. Every few days a batch of Pennsylvania letters which have been received by the national committee are turned over to the chairman of the state committee for his consideration.

IF BRYAN were elected American money would be a fluctuating commodity. If Bryan were elected, and free silver followed, we should have a currency which would jump about in value like a speculative stock. If Bryan were elected, we would watch the quotations to see the daily price of silver, in order to find out how much our money was really worth. If Bryan were elected, there would be necessarily a reduction in the volume of money, because $600,000,000 in gold would go out of circulation. If Bryan were elected, the country would have a period of stagnation and business disaster unparalleled in its history. If Bryan were elected!—Phila. North American.

EMPLOYMENT for men and women at home or to travel. Permanent route, goods light and easy to carry; almost as staple as flour. Address A. H. GOTTSCHALL, Hummel[illegible]

THE HARDWARE DEALER
A MAGAZINE brim full of practical ideas from hardware men. The cream of 1,000 brains. 116 pages only $1.00 a year. Sample copy free. D. T. MALLETT, Pub. 78 Read St New York.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa. Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

11 a.m.	7 p.m.	3 p.m.	STATIONS.	6 a.m.	8 a.m.	14 p.m.
6 07	9 56	1 57	MILTON.	8 25	11 09	12 07
5 47	9 37	1 38	LEWISBURG.	8 47	11 32	12 29
5 29	9 21	1 22	SUNBURY	9 06	11 48	12 49
4 53	8 47	12 50	SHAMOKIN	9 43	12 20	1 22
4 24	8 14	11 30	SHENANDOAH	12 20	1 43	2 10
3 18	7 05	11 13	TAMAQUA	11 08	1 59	3 10
2 35	6 12		POTTSVILLE	12 3[illegible]	2 45	3 50
1 35	5 55	10 06	READING	12 30	3 20	5 00
12 52	5 12	9 37	POTTSTOWN	1 19	3 54	5 32
12 29	4 50	9 20	PHOENIXVILLE	1 46	4 15	6 2
12 11	4 33		BRIDGEPORT (NORRISTOWN)	2 11	4 32	
9 00	4 40	8 50	LEBANON	2 28	7 07	6 03
8 05	3 45	7 55	HARRISBURG	3 20	8 05	7 00
9 30	4 25	8 45	ALLENTOWN		4 43	8 25
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN. Nov. 18, 1895. READ UP.

No.5	No.3	No.1	Lv. Ar.	No.2	No.4	No.6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a m	p.m.	p.m
†7 30†	3 45	†7 20	Bellefonte	10 10	610	10 04
7 44	3 57	7 44	Nigh	9 56	5 57	9 49
7 50	4 03	7 41	Zion	9 50	5 51	9 43
7 55	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park	9 45	5 46	9 38
7 57	4 10	7 48	Dunkles	9 43	5 44	9 36
8 01	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg	9 39	5 40	9 32
8 05	4 18	7 56	Snydertown	9 25	5 37	9 28
8 07	4 20	7 58	Nittany	9 33	5 35	9 25
8 09	4 22	8 00	Huston	9 31	5 33	9 23
8 11	4 24	8 02	Lamar	9 29	5 31	9 21
8 13	4 26	8 04	Clintondale	9 26	5 29	9 19
8 19	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g	9 21	5 24	9 14
8 25	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville	9 15	5 18	9 08
8 32	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs	9 09	5 12	9 01
8 34	4 45	8 25	Salona	9 07	5 11	8 59
8 40	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall	†9 01†	5 05	†8 53
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 20		9 20	Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05		9 55 Arr	WM'PORT Lve		4 00	†7 25
†10 20		†11 30 Lve	WM'PORT Arr		2 40	*6 55
5 08		7 10	PHILA		†8 35	*11 30
			Atlantic City			
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)		†4 30	
7 25		†9 30	NEW YORK (Via Phila)			†7 30
p. m.		a. m.	Ar. Lv.		a. m	p. m.

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New designs 3c and up. Elegant gilts 5c. Borders same low rates. Warranted to suit or money refunded.
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Special Discounts to Clubs and Agents.

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Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the
STANDARD REMEDY
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Pamphlet, "HOW TO GET FAT," free.
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Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.
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Fall Term begins Sept. 12th.
FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

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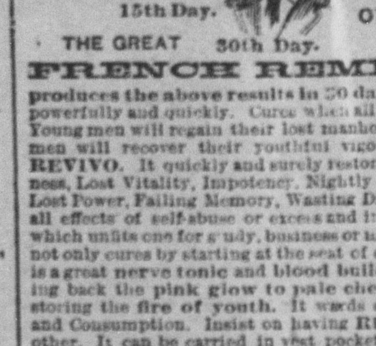
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A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $1. per box, or trial box $1. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address: PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Chicago, Ill.

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"OUR POTENCY 99 CURES CATARRH
The Profuse discharge of mucus from the nose, the dropping of mucus from the nostrils into the throat, the accumulation of mucus and the constant inclination to hawk and expectorate. 50 Cts. per Box, (disks).
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.
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Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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RESTORES VITALITY.
1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC abates Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ills, and is noted for making cures when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists
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Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

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has enjoyed a constant patronage for over sixty years. It is wonderfully efficacious in all painful diseases, such as
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WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO.,
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WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
For all Bilious and Nervous Diseases. They purify the Blood and give Healthy action to the entire system.
Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.


GROOM YOUR HORSE WITH
BONNER'S HORSE CLEANER.
No Flies, Fleas, Mosquites or Lice.
Removes Dandruff, Dirt. Leaves Skin Soft and White.
$100.00 for any case Mange it will not Cure.
Stops Irritation, Rubbing. Fine for clipped horses.
Mane and Tail Cleaner of the world. No Matting.
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Horse Groomed in Less than Half the Time.
A Tonic. Harmless. Removes Stains.
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Expense but a Trifle. Half Gallon Cleans Horse 120 Times. By its Use Horse has Coat like Velvet. Also Used on Cattle and Dogs. For Milk Cows it's Especially Valuable in Fly Time.
Ask Dealer for Bonner's Horse Cleaner. Will Ship Half Gallon on Receipt of $1.00.
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TOLEDO, - OHIO.
Use Bonner's Hoof Dressing and Barn Dust.

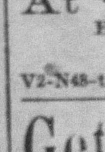
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Send for free catalogue before ordering trees for Spring 1895. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apple at $10 to $1 per 100. Plums and Cherries at $15 to $25 per Peaches at $8 to $12 per 100.
J. B. NELLIS & CO NURSERYMEN ROCHESTER N. Y.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
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Sold by all Local Druggists.

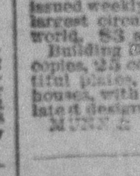
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on salary, to sell Pennsylvania grown Nursery stock, which is the best in the world. All the new specialties as well as the Standard varieties of fruits and ornamentals. A fine outfit furnished and all travelling expenses paid. Salary dates from day work is commenced. Write for terms stating age.
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Maple Avenue Nurseries,
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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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you can make money by selling and using HOLDFAST Corn Binders, used on every shock. Pull and it's fast. Ties itself. Costs less than string. Never wears out. Thousands easily sold in a town. Good profits. Get your town agency now. Outfit 5c. stamps. TIE CO., Box 522 Unadilla, N.Y.

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Insurance FIRE & Lightning
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At - Lowest - Rates
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J. C. WEAVER,
V2-N48-t BELLEFONTE PA.

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Education and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa. First class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For illustrated catalogue address JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal.
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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists
HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

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Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
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DR. LOBB'S BOOK FREE
To all sufferers of ERRORS OF YOUTH, LOST VIGOR and DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN. 208 pages; cloth bound; securely sealed and mailed free. Treatment by mail strictly confidential, and a positive, quick cure guaranteed. No matter how long standing, I will positively cure you. Write or call.
DR. LOBB 329 N. 15th St. Phila. Pa.
30 years' continuous practice.

Touches the Spot,
does Johnson's Belladonna Plaster; —every spot where there is weakness, pain or any aching "How warming, how soothing, how quieting, how strengthening it is," say those who have felt it on their sore muscles, or on any place where external relief is possible. It even cures sea-sickness. It is clean, safe and speedy. On the face of the genuine see the Red Cross.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	10

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $5 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash

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The National Ticket.

For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
GARRETT A. HOBART,
Of New Jersey.

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CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE
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FOR CONGRESS
WILLIAM C. ARNOLD.
Of Clearfield County.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
H. R. CURTIN.
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FOR TREASURER.
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FOR COUNTY SURVEYER.
JESSE CLEAVER.
FOR CORONER
DR. M. J. LOCKE.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building Chicago.

—The straw hat has given place to the straw vote.

—The melancholy days have come for the iceman.

—Notwithstanding the fall of silver, two drinks for a quarter still go.

—The traveling men are against Bryan and yet he is the boss traveling man of them all.

—Jesse Cleaver of Unionville, the nominee for Surveyor, should receive every Republican vote. He is in the race to win just the same as the rest of our candidates, and with your support, will accomplish his purpose, having over twenty years experience as a surveyor, he feels perfectly competent to fill the office to which he aspires.

"I am an old soldier of the Rebellion. A year ago I was in bed all winter with chronic rheumatism. Three doctors failed to give me relief Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters put me on my feet. It is worth its weight in gold." W. H. Knapp, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Proposed Changes in Fish Laws.

It is expected that at the coming session of the Pennsylvania legislature a number of changes in the present fish laws will be proposed, especially to the ones for the protection of the game fish in the waters of the state. There is need of a better service among the wardens than at present, according to those who are advocating the changes. Not that the wardens do not perform their duties, but they receive no compensation for the work and it is therefore a thankless position. The wardens are expected to look up every case which is reported to them at their own expense and in nine cases out of ten there can be no conviction because the parties who make the charges fail to appear against them. The warden is therefore a loser.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19th 1896

Unimpeached and unimpeachable stands the republican claim of not less than 270 electoral votes for McKinley and Hobart and of a republican majority of more than 30 in the next House. Nobody knows better than the popocratic managers the rockbound foundation upon which these claims are based, and instead of trying to prove them false they are talking wildly about Bryan carrying such states as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania states as sure to go over whelmingly for McKinley and Hobart as are Maine and Vermont. The popocratic demoralization grows greater each day as the election draws near, and odds of 3, 4, and even 5 to 1 are offered by betting men on McKinley's election without securing takers. That tells the story better than columns of type. The man who bets expects to win and does not allow his personal perference or wishes the influence his judgment. The betting element is backing McKinley simply because all their information leads them to believe that he is bound to win, and they have sought information just as they would on a horse race in order that they could put their money on the favorite. But their winnings will hardly pay them for their trouble, because of their inability to find men willing to bet on Bryan, even at the big odds now being offered.

Virginia is not one of the states which the republicans have counted upon, but recent advices make it look as though the Old Dominion would be found in the McKinley column. Mr. Jacob Yost, one of the republican candidates for Congress in that state writes: "There are very evident signs of a wane in the silver sentiment, and unless there is some reaction which we cannot now forsee, our white vote will be greately increased, and I believe it will be a permanent increase," and Mr. J. F. Browning, of Dickinsonville, Va., says: "Sound money is gaining rapidly here at present." Mr. A. A. Rock, of Washington, who has been stumping in Virginia, says the number of sound money democrats who are supporting McKinley is constantly on the increase, and predicts that sound money will carry the state by a substantial majority.

From all over Indiana comes news which indicates that the state is absolutely safe for McKinley. The following letter from Indianapolis is a fair sample of what is being written from other sections of Hoosierdom: "The raid that Alger, Howard, Sickles and Tanner have made in Indiana has stirred up the patriotism which will make it almost a sure winner. Betting is 2 to 1 on McKinley and 100 to 60 on Indiana, and no takers."

The republicans were not surprised to learn that Altgeld's managers had abandoned all hope of carrying Illinois for Bryan and were offering to trade votes for McKinley for votes for Altgeld for Governor. They knew the gain that McKinley and sound money have been making in that state ever since the campaign opened. How great that gain is may be judged from the following letter from Mr. Frank M. Cauger, of Granite City: "Everything looks favorable here. This county was always considered a democratic county, but a polls shows 1,000 majority for McKinley."

A personal friend of President Cleveland says that he has made up his mind to recognize the Independence of Cuba, unless the rebellion is put down by Spain within the next three months, and that a hint to that effect has been given Spain.

It being now pretty well understood that the Venezuelan Boundary Commission will report in favor of the claims of Venezuela England with a view to saving herself humiliation has decided to agree to arbitration before that report is made.

One of the amusing features of the campaign is the publication of Bryan's applications for the position of press agent for a New York Theatre. a few months before he was nominated for President by the Popocratic convention, and after he had attended the republican National Convention as a newspaper correspondent There is not the slightest doubt of his having made the application, both verbally and in writing, as the story is vouched for by Mr. W. J. Block, who was a schoolmate of Bryan and through whom the applications were made. There is, of course nothing discreditable in Mr. Bryan's desiring to become a theatrical agent; many bright men earn their bread by writing nice things of the stars in the theatrical firmament, and Mr. Bryan may yet do so. It merely shows that he knew his own calibre better than the Chicago convention did, and there is no doubt that the active imagination displayed in his speeches prove valuable to him in writing theatrical notices, should that New York manager, who now says that after election, he will give him the job which he tried in vain to get before he was nominated for President, keep his promise.

Campaign Marching Clubs,

Members of McKinley Clubs and Bryan Clubs, be sure to get from your druggist or shoe dealer before you march, a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet, and shake it into your shoes. It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions and prevents blisters and swollen aching feet. Allen's Foot-Ease makes marching a delight. We have over 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

COUNCILMEN IN SESSION.

Regular Meeting of Borough Fathers on Monday Evening.

Council convened in regular session on Monday evening, with president Brockerhoff, and members Gerberick, Williams, Keller, Brachbill, Shaffer and Lowery in attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Clerk Mitchell and approved as read. Monroe Armour complained of the condition of the extreme end of East Linn street to Wilson street and also of Armour street.

S. H. Williams chairman of the street committee reported that the pavement in from front of the REPUBLICAN Office had been repaired by laying one of Col. Geo. Bayard's patent concrete pavements. Some work has been done on the different streets and that some new planks had been placed in the bridges.

The Water committee through chairman Gerberick reported that since last meeting an agreement had been made with the Armour estate to pay $1.75 a lot, for each lot between Bowers house and Wilson street, to be applied on the difference between a one inch and four inch pipe to be laid on that street in front of their property. The request of Peter Mendes to have the water pipe extended to his house on East High street was granted. They reported that the pumps at the Water Works were going fourteen hours per day.

The Fire and Police committee had nothing to report neither had the Nuisance committee. In relation to the complaint of Monroe Armour, It was decided to refer it to the street committee to investigate and report at next meeting.

The following bills were then read and orders instructed to be drawn for their payment.

Water Pay Roll	$ 56.10
Archibald Allison, Plumbing	136.94
C. Schrock, Blacksmithing	2.02
Wm. Rankin, Insurance	22.50
H. S. Taylor, Postal cards	26.50
Street Pay Roll	52.57
Chas L. Shearer, Blacksmithing	3.95
J. H. Wetzel, Grades	9 00
John Noll, Stone Work	47.10
Police Pay Roll,	35.00
J. L. McCafferty, Burying 4 cats	2.00
Thos. Shaughensy, Market Clerk	1.00

There being no further business to be transacted, Council adjourned.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

A Bellefonte Young Man Happily Wedd

We clip the following account of a very pretty wedding from the Altoona *Times* of Wednesday Oct. 21st,

An interesting wedding occurred yesterday morning at 9 o'clock during the celebration of nuptial mass at St. [illegible] church, by Rev. D. Zwickert, the pastor. It was the marriage of Mr. Michael F. Haase, of Bellefonte to Miss Susanna E Enzbrenner of this city. Mr. Harry C. Taylor, of Bellefonte, and Miss Marie Lauchbacher, of this city a cousin of the bride were the attendants. A large number of friends of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony. At the conclusion of the rites the wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride, 1623 Fifth avenue, were Mr. and Mrs. Hazel were the recipients of the congratulations and many handsome presents. They departed yesterday afternoon for a trip west and on their return they will take up residence in Bellefonte, where the groom is engaged as a butcher. Mr. Hazel is a very popular young business man of Centre County and enjoys quite an extensive acquaintance in this city. His bride is a most estimable young lady, well prepared to assume the duties of her new station in life.

The DAILY NEWS joins with their host of friends in wishing them a long and happy life with much prosperity.

SUIT ENDS LINCOLN'S OLD HAT.

Supreme Court Decision Gives the Government Possession of It.

Washington, D. C., Oct., 20—Abraham Lincoln's old hat which had been the subject of controversy in the local courts for a year, has been finally won by the government. The hat is tall, black beaver, with a wide, flat rim. It was once familiar to those who saw the martyred president. In many of his photographs this hat, or one just like it, appears, for it was the custom in Lincoln's time for men to be photographed with hats on.

The ancient relic, now rusty and dusty with age, is fast turning a whitish color. Some time after his death it was presented by his widow to Rev. Phineys D. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, where Lincoln attended divine service. When Dr. Gurley died his son placed the hat on exhibition, properly labeled. There it remained for a number of years in time being lost sight of.

When next seen by Dr. Gurley's family it was among the relics in the government museum, a suit in replevin was brought. This the government contested and lost. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the district and this appeal was heard to-day, with the result that the court ruled that the hat was the property of the government, its owners having forfeited all claim to it by allowing it to remain three years out of their possession.

"The statute of limitations," said the judge, "is a complete bar now and the jury will return a verdict awarding ownership of the hat to the government."

Trying to Placate Watson.

H. W. Reed, the Georgia member of the Populist national committee, and George F. Washburn, chairman of the Chicago headquarters, are on a visit to Thomas F. Watson, Populist candidate for vice president. They would say nothing more than that they would return to Atlanta where Mr. Watson is expected to accompany them and hold a conference with a representative of Democratic National Chairman Jones concerning campaign matters. While it is given out that the object of the meeting is to arrange some plan of fusion in this and other states that will be satisfactory to Mr. Watson, there is a strong suspicion that Watson's letter of acceptance of the Populist vice presidential nomination will form a topic of discussion with a view of persuading him to withdraw or modify some of the harsh expressions he used toward the Democratic managers for failing to nominate him at Chicago before the letter is given to the public. Just what has become of the letter is a mystery. Populist Chairman Butler has denied having received it, although in Republican headquarters at Washington it is said that there is proof from the post-office that it has been delivered to him. Mr. Watson has declined to say anything concerning its contents further than to intimate that it contained an argument of his side of the case in opposition to the policy of fusion that had been pursued by Chairman Butler.

Mr. Watson has ordered his name to be taken off the Democratic ticket in Kansas. He says a ticket has been prepared with the names of Bryan and Watson, followed by the names of the Bryan and Sewall electors to deceive Populists into voting the latter.

The Workingman Understands

If Bryan has any hopes in the vote of the workingman he will live to meet a bitter disappointment. These men have been reading and studying. They know more about the money question than they did three months ago. A large employer of high grade labor said yesterday: "It is most astonishing how they have found time to read so much. They know a great deal more about the details and figures of the question than I do and many of them who started out for free silver have come around to sound money simply through their knowledge and common sense." It is that way all over the country.

These are the men who are the strength of a nation, its wealthmakers in times of peace, its defenders in times of war, its patriots all the time. They have to be bright of mind and sound of body to keep their places, and they are able to look at a subject from a sane and normal standpoint. Now this being the case, what of profit can any of them see in a policy which would admittedly raise the cost of living? They are certainly not silly enough to believe that any possible resul of the free silver will double their wages. If they get no more and the dollar but only one-half as much as before, where are they?

Fortunately they see all this, and they they are where they ought to be—for sound money and sound government.

Woman and Child Burned.

An oil stove upon which Mrs. Mary Shaffer was preparing supper in her home, 430 Lawrence street, yesterday, exploded, and her dress at once caught fire. She had the presence of mind to tear off her blazing garments and then she pushed the stove into the yard. In doing so her hands, arms and the lower part of her body were badly burned. The fire was put out at a loss of about $100.

Three-year-old Charles Punsky was playing with matches in his home at the southeast corner of Third and Gaskill St. and before the blaze could be put out he was badly burned upon more than half his body At the Pennsylvania Hospital it is said he will die.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Sunlight


Soap

is made in a twin bar (as shown above) for the sake of convenience; it is made of pure materials for the sake of quality; it is made by our peculiar processes for the sake of effectiveness (doing its work easily); it is made at the largest soap works in the world for the sake of supplying the largest demand in the world; it is used everywhere for the sake of

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N.Y.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

List of Patents.

Granted to Pennsylvania inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow and Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents Opposite U. S. Post Office, Washington, D. C.

H Aiken, Pittsburg, open hearth furnace; A D Allen, Brockport, Car coupling; G Allen, Franklin, system for operating oil wells; J R Balsley, Connellsville, Hatchet; P T Berg, Munhall, Apparatus for operating soaking pits; J F Bugin, Allegheny, Brake; J R Delhi, Pottsville, folding bed stead; G R A Gunther, Schwenksville, cuff button; J Kampf, Allegheny, Lamp burner; I C Landis, Yerkes, Flour bolting or scalping machine; F F Landis, Waynesborough, Pneumatic stacker; J E Lewis, Reading, Axe-nut for vehicles; G A Marsh Cornegie, Softening base bullion; R G G Moldenke, Pittsburg, Apparatus for melting metals; C A Newbaker, Pittsburg, Timing mechanism for races; H W Potter, Titusville, Rotary pump; J Slaymaker, Sunbury, Stop cock for water service systems, L C Smith, Carbondale, Block signal; G P Sommer, Honesdale, Device for reducing size of rings; J A Spangler, Washington, Pile driver; M H Sullivan, Carbondale, Carpet holder; I H Swink, Dublin, Oil-paint; G O Walton, Easton strainer; M. J. Wightman, Scranton, Electric bond.

Closing Evangelistic Meeting at Lock Haven.

On Thursday next (October 22d) Rev. Leonard Weaver, and his assistants Messrs. Weaden and Van Deventer will close their Lock Haven meetings. All day sessions will be held on that day. Arrangements have been made to enable Bellefonte and Nittany Valley friends to be in attendance. The Central R. R. of Pennsylvania will sell single fare round trip tickets for the day, and in case more than 100 persons attend, a special train will be run leaving Lock Haven (on electric road) at 10 p. m. and Mill Hall at 10.30 p. m. In case less than 100 attend, the return train will leave Lock Haven at 9 p. m. and Mill Hall at 9.25. As this doubtless will be the last opportunity to hear these popular Christian workers. We have no doubt a large number of friends will avail themselves of the liberal rates and service offered by the railroad Co. The round trip fare from Bellefonte to Mill Hall will be .70

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. Grain-O has that rich, seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made of pure grain, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress, ¼ the price of coffee. 15c

Republican Rally at Salona.

The Republican meeting and flag raising at Salona on Saturday afternoon was a grand success. A McKinley and Hobart pole was raised and a large banner suspended across the street, after which able speeches were made by Hon. A. O. Furst, of Bellefonte, and Maxwell L. Mitchell, Esq., of Williamsport.

T. J. Smull, of Mackeyville, was president of the meeting. The Salona Cornet band was present and played their choisest selections in honor of the occasion. The attendance was large and the people enthusiastic and when "old glory" was thrown to the breeze the cheers of the multitude were given with effect.

An immense crowd listened to the speeches of Judge Furst and Mr. Mitchell.

Tribute to Winter.

In one of our exchanges we find the following tribute to winter: It blows and snows and stings your nose—makes all creation shiver; it bites your toes, increases your woes, and freezes up the river. The frost nips all, both great and small, the dismal, dreary winter; it freezes types, it bursts the pipes, and vexes sore the printer. So let it pass—we mean the crash—for it takes the cash in winter; so please be kind, make up your mind to settle with the printer.

REPUBLICAN SUCCESS CERTAIN.

Gov. Hastings Says There is no Doubt About McKinley's Election.

Gov. and Mrs. D. H. Hastings arrived in Pittsburg yesterday morning from the West, where the governor has been stumping for McKinley and sound money. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in Illinois where immense mass meetings greeted the party at Vandalia, Chicago and Champagne. Thursday he entered Indiana and addressed vast open air meeting at West Point, Huntingdon and Dunkirk. Each of these meetings were arranged so as to accommodate the people of three, four and five counties, and the governor thinks everybody must have been out, judging from the crowds he faced whenever the train stopped. To reach Dunkirk, for the meeting yesterday afternoon, the governor was compelled to change cars, seven times and ride the last 35 miles on a freight train. This was a novel experience especially for Mrs. Hastings, who enjoyed the parade scenery from one side of the lookout in the caboose, and the governor occupying a similar position on the opposite side. When they arrived at Dunkirk the crowd, which had been awaiting them cheer after cheer.

Gov. Hastings in talking to a representative of the of Times on the political outlook as he viewed it, said:

"You can say that I have no doubt about Illinois giving 100,000 majority for McKinley. I think Atgeld will probably cut down these figures from 15,000 to 20,000. Indiana I am confident will go for McKinley. The outlook in the Congressional districts of these two states is very good for the return of Republican members As to the situation generally, I will give it to you in the form of propositions which I believe are correct:

"First—Two-thirds of the states of the Union are practically unanimous in their support of McKinley.

"Second—None of these states of the Union, where there is a perceptible division among the Republicans are considered essential to McKinley's success.

"Third—In every State of the Union there is a strong and almost equal division of the Democratic party. About one-half of it will either support Palmer and Buckner, or McKinley direct.

"Fourth—Nearly all the influential Democrats of the country are for McKinley.

"Fifth—There will be a full Republican vote out everywhere. This is shown by the registration.

"Sixth—Nearly every independent newspaper in the country is supporting McKinley.

"Seventh—Every canvass that has been made in any doubtful state shows a balance for McKinley.

"Eighth—Our Republican candidate has not made a single mistake since his nomination. From his letter of acceptance to his last speech yesterday afternoon he has strengthened himself day by day. in

"Ninth—No national campaign has ever been better managed from national headquarters than has this one. Quay's management of the Harrison campaign in 1888 required more knowledge and particular command of different State organizations, but Hanna up to this hour has not made a single mistake.

"Taking all these facts into consideration, I believe McKinley and sound money will win easily in November."

During the coming week Gov. Hastings will continue on the stump. Several days will be spent in this State and on Saturnight he will speak in Bridgeport, Conn.

The Editor's Platform.

This being the time for platforms, a certain county editor announces the following as representing his objects: "Our aim—tell the truth though the heavens fall. Our paper—of the people, for the people, to be paid for be the people, if we are lucky. Our religion—orthodox. Our motto—take in all sight and rustle around for more. Our policy—to love our friends and hate our enemies. If thine enemies smite thee on the cheek swipe him with haste and dexterity at the butt of the most convenient ear. What we advocate—one country, one flag and one wife at a time. Our object—to live in oriental splendor—and when we die we want to be buried in a pitch pine coffin with our faces downward with a clam shell in each hand so we can dig to where we belong."

The Tyranny of the Desk.

We will suppose that your occupation is sedentary—that you are chained, so to speak to the desk in some counting house, or perhaps to the loom in some vast mill where you are compelled to labor from morning till night. Sunday is your only day of relaxation. You return home every evening wearied mentally and bodily. Your health and strength begin to fail. What will most effectually recuperate your vital energy? The weight of evidence points to no other conclusion than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is your safest, most reliable sheet anchor. Use it persistently, and your system will soon regain its pristine vigor. Every function will receive a healthful impulse. There is no remedy to equal the Bitters for nervousness and want of sleep, dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. It averts and remedies all forms of malarial disease, and is a preventive of rheumatism and neuralgia.

A LOCAL SMITHY.

Lays Aside his Hammer and Tongs to Discuss what to Him was A New Discovery.

If this discovery was unearthed by a blacksmith in Boston, Buffalo or Bradford we would not ask our readers to believe it but when the mechanic is in Bellefonte there is no getting away from the truth. You can find Mr. Chas. Shearer at No. 23 Thomas street were between the rings of his anvil he will corroborate personally what is here made public. Mr. Shearer says:—"The trouble in my back started rom a strain I received while shoeing a horse that was rather hard to handle. I have taken a number of kidney remedies and I have been treated by a number of physicians who told me my kidneys were out of gear but they could do nothing for me. Besides being troubled with severe backaches the urine was very dark and I had severe headaches. I know they originated from my kidneys for since I used Doan's Kidney Pills they have stopped. I saw a number of accounts of remarkable cures made by the old Quaker remedy and although I did not know any of the people I concluded to try them as sort of a venture. I sent to the Pharmacy of F. Potts Green for a box and commenced to use them. Colds used to effect me. I have contracted one since I ceased using them and notice no inconvenience. I have also done a great deal of horse shoeing and other heavy work since, but my back has stood the test all right. I can heartily recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers price 50 cents. per box. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Robbed by Masked Men.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 19.—At 10 o'clock Saturday night six bandits, heavily armed and well masked, rode into the little town of Carney, 30 miles east of here, and attacked the store of J. E. Fouts, the largest merchant in the city. Before entering the town the bandits cut the Chandler, in order to prevent interference with their plans. Only Fouts and his son were in the store when telephone wires between Carney and the robbers rushed in and drew their guns on them. The chief of the outlaws demanded that Fouts open his safe. He quickly complied and handed over $800 in cash. Two of the robbers then bound and gagged Fouts and his son and carried them two miles out of town. Meanwhile the other robbers attacked the hotel and postoffice, but got nothing in the latter place. In the hotel three drummers and two citizens were relieved of $500 in money, watches and jewelry.

Two posses of United States marshals are in pursuit of the robbers.

McClures Magazine For November

The superior truth and delicacy of the old daguerreotype are made manifest in the November McClure's, Calhoun, Webster, Edward Everett, Dr. Holmes, Jenny Lind, and others, from rare collections still surviving, illustrate an entertaining paper, by Mrs. D. T. Davis, on the development of daguerreotyping in America. Soon after the discovery of the process American daguerreotypers became the finest in the world; and there is a strong movement now toward a revival of the art. The paper is, therefore, timely as well as entertaining.

Miss Tarbell contributes a most interesting Lincoln paper—an account of Lincoln's nomination to the Presidency in 1860, embracing the personal reminiscences of Senator Palmer, Joseph Medell, Leonard Swett, and others, through whose personal management the nomination was brought about. The paper is fully illustrated.

GO The S.S.McClure Co.,
141-155 East 25th Street. New York City.

Of Interest to Liverymen.

A decision of importance to the liverymen of Pennsylvania has been handed down by Judge Orlady, of the Superior court. It sustains as constitutional the Act of Assembly of 1887, known as the Livery Act which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine or imprisionment, to wilfully damage the property of a livery stable keeper. It was passed to cover cases of injury to horse or vehicle by reckless driving. The judges of five courts have decided the act was unconstitutional. As a result the law became a dead letter Now that the Superior Court sustains it many cases are likely to be added to the business of the courts. People who drive hired teams recklessly and injure them will have criminal suits entered against them as of yore.

There is a Class of People.

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Pleasant Ridge Doings.

The farmers are husking their corn of which there is a three fourths crop this year with most of the farmers, as the cut worms destroyed the early planted corn, and what was planted afterwards had not the time to grow and fill out the ears of corn properly.

Jacob F. Hoy of Benner township has the very best field of corn in this vicinity this fall and he is nearly through with his husking.

Mr. John Rishel, who lives along the Boalsburg turnpike, has about 75 barrels of cider that he is trying to turn into vinegar, and he will get there if Providence does not interfere with his plans.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hoy of Pleasant Gap were visiting Mr. Hoy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hoy, on Sunday. Mr. Hoy is a very fine young man and lives on the farm formerly belonging to the late C. Dale.

Mr. John Miller went to Millheim last Wednesday and came home the next day. It is said his trip was made on business.

The ox roast at Millheim was a complete fizzle—a great deal more boasting than meat.

The Smallest American Baby.

The smallest baby in New Jersey, if not in the United States or in the world, has been christened William McKinley Ross. The midget is the son of Henry J. Ross, an undertaker, who lives at Newark. It now weighs only three pounds with its clothes on.

It was born August 21st, and was then 15 inches long and weighed 16 ounces. In the first month of its life, this tiny baby has grown only one inch in length. Its legs are now six inches long, its arms five and one-half inches long, its foot two inches long. Its waist measure is six inches.

The child is perfectly formed, has blue eyes and yellow hair, and can yell loudly when it feels so disposed.

Armenian Women and Children Embark for the United States.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The United States has obtained an important concession from Turkey in regard to naturalized Armenians.

Secretary Olney in receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the United States Minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish government to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the seaports of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States. The subject is one that has been before the port a long time and for the gratifying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrel, who has pushed the matter with considerable tact as well as an indefatigable zeal.

Axe Mann Jottings.

The Gettig Brothers, who have been sawing the timber on the Roush farm, are now finishing up their contract with Mr. Shoop, who has been working in this vicinity for the last two years or more.

The Gettig Brothers will move their saw-mill next to a tract belonging to A. G. Morris, near Coleville, where they expect to work during the coming winter.

The cider mill belonging to Meyers & Kurtz was doing an immense amount of grinding and squeezing of apples this fall. They averaged 57 barrels per day. This cider mill proved to be a great convenience to the farmers in this vicinity.

Died Just After Prayer.

New London, Conn., Oct. 18.—Jonathan Newton Harris died at his residence here this morning. He had arisen and just said family prayers when he expired. He had been in his usual health of late. Mr. Harris's estate is estimated at $2,000,000. He was born in Salem, Conn., in 1815. In 1848 he purchased an interest in Perry Davis & Son's firm, and at his death was whole or part owner of a half dozen of the richest patent medicine plants in the country. In 1862 he opened coal mines in Mahanoy City, Pa. He founded the Harris school of science in the Dishisha university, Kioto, Japan, with and endowment of $100,000. He leaves no children.

THE October Century contained a number of unique illustrations of French children by Boutet de Monvel. The Nov. Century is to have an article by that artist on Joan of Arc, to accompany a series of exquisite water-color designs in which de Monvel has depicted the career of the Child-saint and warrior. De Monvel has been studying Joan of Arc for several years and he has treated his subject most sympathetically in this picture, which, by the way, are printed in *The Century* in advance of their publication in France.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The New Ballot.

The ballot which will be voted in the State this fall will contain nine columns. The Republican party will be first, then the Democratic, Prohibition, National, People's, Socialistic Labor, Free Silver, Jeffersonian and a blank column in the order named. The surnames of the Presidential candidates of each party are placed in the column just below the circle above the electors. To the right of the names of the candidates is a large square in which the voter by marking a cross votes for the entire 32 candidates for elector in that column. A voter desiring to vote for any other candidate below the electors in any other column will be required to put a cross mark opposite each name. This form of ballot differs materially from any used since the enactment of the Baker ballot law in 1891. Col. John A. Glenn, Corporation Deputy Auditor General, has prepared the plan and the ballot is expected to give more general satisfaction than any yet adopted.

Three Husbands Named Palmer.

Rev. Lyman C. Palmer, of Waukegan died recently, aged 78 years. He was a retired minister. He had been a missionary on the site of Minneapolis when that place was still St. Anthony's Falls, and spent his declining years in Waukegan. The remarkable thing in his life was his second marriage. Three years ago when he was 75 years of age, he married a Mrs. Palmer, also 75 years who was in no way related to him before their marriage. He was the third husband by the name of Palmer whom she had, and none of her three husbands by the same name were related. Mrs. Palmer still enjoys good health.—Chicago Chronicle.

FOUR years ago the workingman was appealed to vote the prices down of things he consumed. This year he is appealed to by the same party to vote up the prices of things he consumes. What kind of a party is that which changes its principles with every passing breeze and catches hold to every new craze that comes along. The American people voted for a change four years ago and got hard times and the free soup house, with less work and less wages, and often no work and no wages for a laboring man. Going to try the experiment of free silver now, are you? Haven't you had enough of experiment? If you want the good times of 1892 back again vote for the principles that made those good times, sound money, protection and reciprocity.

An Amusing Occurrence.

It is estimated that more than five thousand visiting firemen were at Johnstown last week on the occasion of the convention of State firemen. There is great interest among the firemen and they had a big time. When the roll of delegates was called the name of William McKinley, a delegate from the Philadelphia paid department was answered by the man, a roar sufficient enough to to raise the roof went up. Following this someone proposed to cheer Bryan, when the democratic candidate's friends let themselves loose and made things lively for a few minutes.

P. O. Ruling.

Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order prohibiting such notices as "please send out," or "please post up," being placed on the wrappers of third class mail matter to first class rates. The word "personal," or "to be called for," are deemed part of the address and are premissible.

Ian Maclaren's New Story.

Ian Maclaren's new short story, the last he will write until after his American visit, has been secured by The Ladies Home Journal, for publication in the Oct. and Nov. issues. It is called "The Minister of St. Bede's" and is said to be in the brightest and cleverest Maclarenesque vein. Besides its charm as a delightful romance the story is said to be noted for the admirable character that the author has created for the personage—the minister of St. Bede's, as the loyal lover of an humble Scotch lassie.

Bicycle riders, football players and athletes, generally, find a sover eign remedy for the sprains and bruises and cuts to which they are constantly liable, in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Gen. Grosvenor's Estimate.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The following revised estimate has been received here from Gen Grosvenor of Ohio:

There have been some significant changes in the situation since my first bulletin, and I have taken very great pains, by the use of all available means, to ascertain substantially what the result is to be. There is yet some doubt and uncertainty about some of the states, but I think the following may be safely placed in the absolutely sure column. McKinley and Hobart will have:

New England, 39; New York 36; New Jersey, 10; Maryland, 8; Delaware, 3; Pennsylvania, 32; West Virginia, 6; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 24; Michigan 14; Wisconsin, 12; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 9; South Dakota, 4; North Dakota, 3; Wyoming, 3; Nebraska, 8; Kentucky, 12; Oregon, 4; Washington, 4, California, 9. Total, 292.

There are some states which I do not class as sure for McKinley which I believe will give him their vote, to wit:

Kansas, 10; Virginia, 12; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 17. Total, 51.

The states which do not seem to be doubtful and which must be conceded practically without controversy to Bryan remain in my first table, except that Florida has disclosed an uncertainty as to her status, and I think that Texas and Louisiana may be added to the sure vote for Bryan. North Carolina is a doubtful state, with chances in favor of Bryan, in my opinion.

Thus we have 292 votes for McKinley and Hobart, with 224 necessary to their election. If they gain in the same ratio for the next two weeks as they have gained in the last three, this is a very conservative estimate of the electoral vote for them.

A Chloral Victim in a Padded Cell

In a padded cell at Hudson Street hospital, New York, lies Leo Winters a German architect, 46 years old. He is a victim of the chloral habit, and is on the verge of insanity. Winters was formerly a druggist and used his knowledge as such to write his own prescriptions and procure chloral, and opium also, to satisfy his desires, when he had the money. He was educated and was highly respected, but the habit at last got the better of him, and when he went into the hospital Monday he said he was homeless and penniless.

Winters declared that he was suffering from the effects of a recent operation for appendicitis. He was almost frantic when he entered the hospital, having been without chloral for some time, and he begged piteously for some.

Suddenly he became violent and grasped the day clerk by the leg and arm as if to throw him down, shouting, "If you don't give me something I'll go crazy."

The unfortunate man was overpowered and placed in the padded cell, where he raved until some narcotic which was administered quieted his nerves.

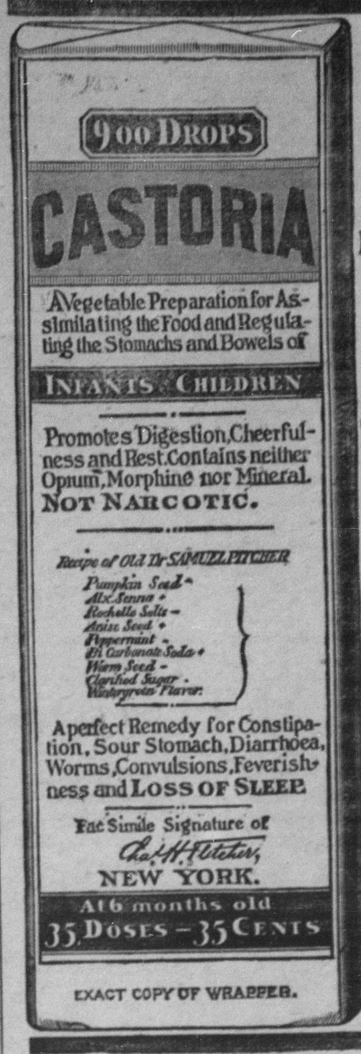
He will be transferred to the insane ward at Bellevue hospital.

Republicans, to the Front.

Every man on the Republican county ticket is worthy the support of the voters. The Republicans of old Centre should take especial pains to see that the ticket is elected by a large majority this fall. There is more at stake than the election of the county ticket. The future welfare of the party depends upon the size of the Republican majority this year, and true Republicans will understand the importance of going to the polls themselves and inducing others to cast their ballots for the Republican ticket. Make the majority large enough to kill the hopes of the Popocrats and add Centre county to the list of sure Republican counties of the State.

Cornerstone Laying.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the laying of the cornerstone of the United Evangelical church at Nittany Hall was deferred until Sunday afternoon, October 25. Prof. A. E. Gobble, president of the Central Pennsylvania college, is expected to officiate. Rev. E. W. Koontz is the pastor in charge.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Temperance Rally.

The Gospel Temperance rally, held in the Court House on Sunday afternoon, was attended by a large and intelligent audience, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather and the unseasonable hour at which it was necessarily held. The meeting was led by Rev. McClain of Muney and was addressed by Rev. L. Y. Graham, D. D., of Philadelphia, Moderator of the Synod of Pennsylvania, (whose sessions closed last night), and by other prominent members of that body, among whom was Rev. Dr. Beacom, chairman of the General Assembly's Committee on Temperance.

These gentlemen spoke in very hearty sympathy with the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, by whom the meeting was called. Dr. Graham, particularly, spoke of the encouraging signs of coming success to the cause in which these noble and devoted women are engaged and of the fact that, as they have the Lord on their side, ultimate victory is assured.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union have reason to resolve, in response to these cheering words of the brethren of the ministry, to "Thank God and take courage."

Shot Near Allegheny.

William Wicker, of 2108 Twelfth avenue was treated at the hospital yesterday for a pistol shot wound of the ring finger, left hand. He says he was attacked by an unknown man on the branch railroad, near Allegheny Furnace, and in the fight was deliberately shot by his antagonist. The story of the affair appeared in yesterday's Altoona *Tribune*.

William Irvin, of Fairview, received treatment for a pistol shot wound of the thumb. A cartridge exploded while he was putting it in a revolver, causing the wound.

William Wild, of 715 Eighth street; Lulu Kieth, of 711 Fifth avenue, and Nancy Brumbaugh, of Carlim, received medical attention.—Altoona *Tribune*.

Twenty-Eighth Anniversary.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be observed by all the lodges of the order on Tuesday, October 27.

The A. O. U. W. had a membership on September 1st of 361,562, the net gain in membership for the past twelve months being 18,546. During August 2,260 new members were admitted. The total amount of the beneficiary fund distributed among widows and orphans of deceased members since the organization of the order 28 years ago, is $70,618,910.45.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $780 payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.

—In the heat of the political debate the annual discussion of the exact date of Indian summer has been largely neglected this year.

—Don't forget the Campaign Ball to be given by the Coleville Band at the new Armory on Friday evening Oct. 23. Go and help the boys along.

—Rev. H. R. Rodgers of Point Pleasant W. Va., who has been in attendance at the Presbyterian Synod in this city, spent Tuesday as the guest of ex-Postmaster Warfel and family at Philipsburg.

Rich and poor alike suffer the tortures that come with that terrible plague, Itching Piles; rich and poor alike find instant relief and permanent cure in Doan's Ointment. Your dealers keeps it.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., Saturday, October 24 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, late of Hannah Reside, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated in College township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the North by land of Philip S. Dale, on the East by mountain land of Philip S. Dale, on the South by land of Philip S. Dale, and on the West by a public road, formerly the Bellefonte and Boalsburg turnpike, containing One Acre and One Hundred and Eight Perches, more or less, on which said lot is erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings. The property is located about one mile from Lemont and the same distance from the Oak Hall station.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half of the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale and the balance in one year thereafter. The deferred to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

E. B. PETERS, Trustee.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney.
et-ts

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or Women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary $781, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.



THIS FROG is all right. While he serenades at night, and sometimes "whoops her up" for one of the candidates, his voice is all right—he keeps it so with "FROG IN YOUR THROAT." He gets them fresh and nice for 10c at

Green's . . .
Pharmacy,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, . . . PA.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a broad-winning education. For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

Bellefonte Industries.

The people of Bellefonte have suffered, some for the want of employment and others because there were not men enough employed in our community. To improve the condition of things in Bellefonte we must have more men employed—to help the farmers surrounding Bellefonte we must have more consumers employed, who will buy farm products. This requires money as well as practical men to commence.

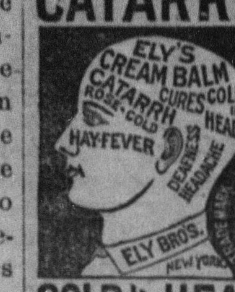
It has been the misfortune of Bellefonte to commence manufacturing on too large a scale during the past quarter of a century, with one or two exceptions. The lime business was started on a small scale and was built up; it has grown to be a large industry, and employs hundreds of men in furnishing coal, the wood, quarrying the limestone, as well as operating the plants, which bring a large amount of cash to our town every month. The Chain Works, near by, was started on a small scale, four or five fires to commence with, which now operates five times as many fires as it did in the first place, and, of course, employs five times as many men. These two operations show the importance of commencing on a small scale and building up. If we ever intend to prosper, and employ the men who are now idle in our midst and seeking employment, we must commence in the near future. We cannot commence unless the capital is furnished. It is now proposed to adopt a primitive idea and start the Glass Works on a small scale—say a furnace of four pots. This will employ twenty-five men. There is no doubt but the Glass Works started as is now proposed will succeed. The nearby home market will take the product at a fair price. This industry requires encouragement at the hands of our citizens, and every citizen in Bellefonte will be benefitted more or less if it shall be started as proposed. There is no reason why it should not make some money, started on a small scale. We have the men here, who are willing to take hold of the enterprise and make a success of it, if our people will furnish some cash. They must have $3,000 in addition to their own cash and the skilled labor they propose to put into the enterprise. One hundred dollars is a small sum to contribute to a business that will give a good man employment, and $3,000 is not a large sum, which will give thirty men employment for an indefinite period; perhaps for a long time to come. We contribute largely for political and religious purposes, therefore we ought to contribute to find employment for men when they so much need it as they do now. It is time for every citizen of Bellefonte, who will be benefitted directly or indirectly by the starting of the Glass Works, to promote his own interest by subscribing a sum of money that will encourage the workmen who are now willing to undertake to operate the Glass Works with success. We need the employment of the working men, who are now idle; the merchants need their patronage when they have the cash to buy with, and the farmers need the consumers for their products; therefore, let us all join together, the citizens of Bellefonte, and show to the farmers and working men that our interests are mutual, that the success of one depends upon the success of the others, and contribute the money necessary to start the enterprise without further delay.

—One week from to-day will be Arbor day. Will not our citizens and the Village Improvement Society waken up to their duty in this matter of tree planting.

Our town is badly in need of them for many of them have died for want of care and attention and more have been ruthlessly cut or dug from the hillsides, leaving them bare brown and barren. Consider the influence of trees upon springs and water courses, their influence upon climate and moisture, if you don't care for them as a thing of beauty, and then realize how few you are planting and how many you are using. The work should not be left to the school children or an occasional tree lover, but should be undertaken and pushed by every property owner in the town and county. If you don't love a tree for its beauty and shade, plant one for the coming generation or the adornment of your town.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

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FOR YOUR PROTECTION we positively state that this remedy does not contain mercury or any other injurious drug.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal passages, Allays Inflamation, Heals and protects the membrane from colds, Restores the senses of taste and smell.

IT WILL CURE. A particle is applied directly into the nostrils, is agreeable 50 cents at druggists or by mail; samples 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

Carlisle on Money.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—A delegation of about 300 members of the Wage Earners' Patriotic league of Maryland called on Secretary Carlisle at the treasury department this afternoon and invited him to make an address before the wage earners of Baltimore at his earliest convenience After explaining his inability to do so he

"If any laboring man really believes the money he receives for his toil is too good, that it will buy too much food and clothing for himself and family or pay rent for a better house than he should have, then it is the duty to vote for free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. If there is any laboring man who has saved money out of his earnings and has deposited it in a savings bank or a building and loan association or a life insurance policy for the protection of his family, and he desires to have the proceeds of that investiment returned to him in dollars worth half as much as those which he paid, he also should vote for free coinage or silver at 16 to 1. On the other hand every man in the United States, whether he works for wages or not, who desires to preserve what he has accumulated or what he may here after accumulated he ought to vote again t silver at 16 to 1 and for the maintenance of a sound, staple currency. While every man whose wage compensation is fixed is deeply interested in the outcome of this contest. The man, therefore, who works for a transportation company would find himself the helpless victim of a policy which diminished the purchasing power of his wages about one-half, and compelled him to work on and on for the same number of dollars he received before, thus destroying all hope of improvement of his condition. But, gentlemen, the laboring men have their fate in their own hands. If they are intelligent enough and patriotic enough to exercise the right of suffrage no man hereafter will dare to approach them with wild and revolutionary schemes of civil government.

Crazed Over Religion.

With a revolver in one hand, and a knife in the other, and wearing not a stitch of clothing, Michael J. Howley, insane on religion, held at bay a crowd of about 50 men yesterday morning, in City lane, Ross township, just at the end of the Allegheny city line. After he had slashed himself in a horrible manner on the breast with the knife, and was almost exhausted by loss of blood, the man was overpowered by Officer Adam Staab, and was taken to the Allegheny General hospital.

Howley is about 30 years of age and his home is in Grafton, W. Va. He has worked in Allegheny for a number of years, a the Pittsburg locomotive works and boarded with his widowed sister, Mrs. Maggie Doughney, at 91 Beaver avenue. He has been a devoted member of the Catholic church, and spent much of his leisure time in study church matters. About two week ago he was taken ill, since that time has been about his home paying no attention to anyone, and carefully reading his Bible and prayer book.

Thursday afternoon Howley disappeared and was not seen after that. until he was found in the woods in Ross township, a raving maniac, threatening to kill anyone who came near him. How long the unfortunate man wondered about the woods without his clothing is not known. The only reply he would make to those who questioned him was, "Go and ask the church."

Just before he was captured, Howley drew the keen edge of the knife down his breast twice, cutting two terrible gashes, which extended from his shoulder to his hip Fortunately, the cuts were not deep. and the wounds are not dangerous. Some time yesterday morning, some person, supposed to have been Howley, broke into the Perrysville Avenue Presbyterian church. Small bits of clothing were found scattered all over the church, hanging to the gas fixtures, and placed in every nook and corner of the building.

Rev. Grant Has Been Moved.

Rev. H. A. Grant, who has been pastor of the A. M. E. church, in this place, for the past two years has been moved by the conference of his church, that just closed its session at Washington, Pa., and will be sent to Scranton. Rev. C. N. Woodsen has been appointed to come to Bellefonte Rev. Grant was an exceptionally intelligent man and his departure from Bellefonte will be regretted.

—The charge at Scranton, Pa., to which Rev. Grant goes is made up of considerable wealth and intelligence.

—Mr. Joseph's handsome new residences on South Spring Street are a splendid improvement.

A BRAVE YOUTH'S DEATH.

The Story of Frank Dailey's Heroism Told at The Inquest Yesterday.

Several witnesses of the runaway that caused the death of 19-year-old Frank L. Dailey, at Philadelphia last Saturday, were at the inquest yesterday to retell the story of his bravery. Eldridge Richardson testified that he and Dailey had been in a drug store at Twenty-fifth and Oxford streets, and that Dailey had gone out to get a five dollar bill changed.

Richardson saw the horse coming and saw Dailey rush into the street and catch the left rein. A moment later he was trampled upon by the horse and run over by the wheels.

Michael Kelly, who had been at work near by, declared that the horse had not been strapped in front of the house where it was left standing, 2420 Nicholas stree . Charles Watson, who lives there, said it was, and that there is still a broken strap on his hitching post. He said he was in the house and saw the horse break the strap and walk away, but was too old to go in pursuit. The horse soon got i to a trot and then into a gallop.

Young Dailey's death in the German hospital was due to internal hemorrhages. He lived with his parents at 2323 Oxford street, and was graduated last year from the State College.

Boys and Girls

Boys, as a whole, know more about things generally than girls. Why? Because boys, from the first, are given by their parents more opportunities for seeing and knowing. If there be but one college privilege for the family, the boy enjoys it; if there can be but one bicycle in the family, the boy owns it; if there is a fishing excursion, the boy goes; if only one ticket for the theater or circus can be afforded, the boy goes; if but one of the children can accompany the father to the neighboring town without an extra fare, the boy is his companion.

Thus the boy gets more out-door exercise, with resulting muscle, strength and endurance; sees more things, and, consequently, knows more about things, than the girl whose life is narrower, yet not from her own choice. She may be ahead of him in book studies, but, notwithstanding that fact, he soon realizes his superior general, practical knowledge—and not always hesitates to speak to her of it—, without knowing that, all the way along, his father and mother have, thoughtlessly, given him an unfair advantage over his sister. It may not even occur to him that he has put forth no more effort than she has, but that, instead, he has had many more advantages, pleasures and invigorating recreation, that has fallen to the lot of his sister.

As the girl grows older, and finds ambition in her soul, she must work many times harder than the boy to make up the lost opportunities for the application of her book learning.

If the mothers would carefully guard this injustice to their daughters, dividing equally among the girls and boys the college privileges, the bicycles, theatre tickets, excursions, and athlectic exercises, our girls would make women so well developed physically and mentally, so public spirited, and possessed of such knowledge of humanity and its doings, that their opinions would command respectful recognition and nobody's brother would have reason to say that the city, State and country would not be better with woman's unprejudiced voice in legislation; and her own patriotic interest in the public welfare of her country would prompt her everywhere to steadily demand her right of suffrage—forever laying in the dust the old, familiar barrier that, "When women want the ballot, they will get it."

The Trees Prof. Rothrock Suggests.

Professor J. T. Rothrock, state forestry commissioner, in referring to the observance of arbor day, on Friday, Oct. 23rd, gives a list of the trees that ought to be planted in Pennsylvania. Among them are the white pine, red cedar, yellow pine, bald cypress, white cedar, spruce hemlock, white oak, chestnut, hickory, locust, rock oak. sugar maple, beech, birch, cherry and black oak. Professor Rothrock says that the supply of some of these trees is pitifully scarce in the state, and where formerly there were many of them there are now practically none. Somebody says that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor, and the same may be said of the man who plants trees.

A Centenarian's Queer Death.

Canton, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Loomis, aged over 100 years, was found Monday along the river road near the Mountain house, in an unconscious condition. A big club lay at her side, and it was supposed that she had been struck with it, but an investigation showed that she had suffered a stroke of paralysis. She had never ridden on a railroad train and was walking from Elmira, to visit a daughter at this place when taken ill. She became lost in the woods and spent the night there. She died at this place to-day. Mrs. Loomis was quite wealthy.

Robert Neilson Dead.

Robert Neilson, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad and the Northern Central railway, is dead having passed away at his residence, 937 West Fourth street, at 11:45 o'clock last night. Funeral services will be held at Trinity Episcopal church this evening at 8 o'clock and the remains will be taken to his former home at Conway, about twenty-four miles from Kingston, Canada, on the early Northern Central train to-morrow morning, where interment will be made.

The announcement of Mr. Neilson's death was a great surprise to the general public, as most people did not know he was in ill health. Indeed it was a surprise to his nearest friends, as he had been up and about, and on Sunday was out walking.

Mr. Neilson, however, had been in ill health for some time. In August he exposed himself while on an outing, and since then has not been in the best of health. He has been taking the best of care of his health since then, however, and was at his office every day for an hour or so only. The immediate cause of death was neuralgia of the heart, and his demise came as a shock to his host of friends, who had not supposed he was seriously ill.

Mr. Neilson's death causes general regret, as he was a man much respected by all, especially by the employes of the railroads with which he was connected. In the business and social life of the city he was prominent, and held the respect of all with whom he came in contact, making friends where he went, and his loss will be deeply felt.

Iron Bar 2,000 Years Old.

S. T. Wellman, the metallurgist of Cleveland, has a portion of a round bar of iron—and a few like pieces are held in the United States—that antedates the Christian era by two or three centuries. The iron, which had been originally hammered into plates, and was deeply rusted from age, was found a few years ago by Dr. Carl Humann in the ruins of the temple of Artemis Leucophryne, at Magnesia, Asia Minor. Dr. Humann sent it to Hallbauer, in Germany, and the latter made from a portion of it a memorial tablet. This was presented to Bismark in 1894. It bore this inscription in German: "For you Prince Bismark, the Iron Chancellor, Hermogenes forged this iron at Magnesia 200 B. C. Humann found it in the temple of Artemis after 2000 years and sent it to Hallbauer, who gave it the form in which it shall witness that your deeds shall outlive millenia."

At the home of the presentation to Bismark "Stahl and Eisen" gave a photographic reproduction of the plate and an account of the discovery of the iron. The Temple of Artemis, one of the most magnificent of ancient monuments, was rebuilt about 300 B. C., though by some the date is put at 200 B. C.

The metal is dascribed as approximating steel in its composition, though closely akin to malleable iron It was made at a low temperature and great care was necessary in the forging. It was found rather difficult to roll the pieces that were preserved as relics, these having a diameter of about one-half inch.

The bank robbery at Sherbourne, Minnesota, a few days ago, recalls the events of similar kind which marked the history of that state. It was as if the James brothers had returned to life and having learned to ride bicycles, engaged once more in the pastime of looting banks situated in small western towns. The robbers were bold. The crime was quickly committed in the middle of the day; a dead and dying victim were left upon the floor, and pumping their bicycles as fast as they were able, these modern Claude Duvals dashed out of Sherbourne with a thousand dollars taken from the bank. It is all so very startling that one can hardly believe that in the United States it is possible to commit so daring a crime successfully. That it has been done, bespeaks the lawlessness which still prevails in some of the sparely settled districts of the western states, and brings us to a realization that no matter how rapid may be the growth of a country, its civilization does not always keep pace with its progress in other directions.

—What a glorious world this would be after election, exclaims the Binghamton Herald, if only the things predicted by every political speaker came to pass. Then this mundane sphere would be a nice place of residence. There would be no more worry or trouble; money would be present everywhere; the laboring classes would grow rich; the trusts disappear and the sunshine of prosperity and happiness would get in its work forever. As a picture painter of the impressionist school, ye campaign orator is "a peach,"

Won by Palmer.

London, Oct. 12.—The fight this evening between Palmer and Murphy at the National Sporting club was won by Palmer.

Col. J. L. Spangler arrived home this morning from a trip through Clearfield County.

Miss Minnie Brew of this city spent Thursday evening at State College returning home this morning.

Mrs. Burns of Julian arrived in Bellefonte this morning and is spending the day with her sister Mrs. John Beezer on Allegheny street.

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Condensed Time-Table.

Read Up. In effect May 17th, 1896. Read Down

Exp No. 37	Mall. No. 33		Exp. No. 30	Mall. No. 36
p.m	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.
	1 55	Arr PATTON Lve		3 30
	1 34	Westover		3 52
9 25	1 10	Ar. MAHAFFEY Lv.	[illegible]	4 15
9 00	12 35	Lv. Kerrmoor Ar	5 15	4 42
8 50	12 25	GAZZAM	5 35	4 52
8 43	12 18	Ar. Kerrmoor Lv.	5 41	4 58
8 38	12 13	New Millport	5 46	5 03
8 32	12 07	Olanta	5 52	5 09
8 25	12 00	Mitchells	5 58	5 15
8 05	11 40	Lv Clearfield Junc Arr	6 15	5 34
7 55	11 31	CLEARFIELD	6 25	5 45 / 6 10
7 45	11 21	Arr Clearfield Junc Lv	6 35	6 19
7 37	11 12	Woodland	6 45	6 29
7 31	11 05	Bigler	6 52	6 34
7 23	10 58	Wallaceton	6 57	6 40
7 15	10 50	Morrisdale Mines	7 06	6 48
7 07	10 41	Lv Munson Ar	7 15	6 57
†6 35	10 16	Lv PHILIPSBURG Ar.	7 40	7 27
7 27	11 01	Ar PHILIPSBURG Lv.	6 55	6 35
7 05	10 36	Ar Munson Lv	7 17	7 00
7 00	10 32	Winburne	7 22	7 25
6 40	10 12	PEALE	7 40	7 20
6 20	9 50	Gillintown	7 57	7 44
6 13	9 43	SNOW SHOE	8 04	7 52
5 18	8 48	BEECH CREEK	8 48	8 42
5 05	8 33	Mill Hall	9 01	8 53
4 58	8 25	LOCK HAVEN	9 07	8 58
4 47	8 15	Youngdale	9 16	9 07
4 35	8 00	JERSEY SHORE Junc.	9 23	9 18
4 30	7 55	JERSEY SHORE	9 29	9 29
†4 00	†7 25	Lv WILLIAMSPORT Ar	10 05	9 55
p.m.	a.m		a.m.	p.m.
p.m.	a.m.	(PHILA. & READING R.R.)	a.m.	p.m.
†2 40	*6 55	Ar WILLIAMSPORT Lv	†10 20	*11 30
†8 35	*11 30	Lv PHILADELPHIA Ar	5 08	7 10
†4 30		Lv NEW YORK via Tamq. Ar	6 00	
	§7 30	Lv NEW YORK via Phila. Ar	7 25	‡9 30
a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.

* Daily. † Week-days. § 6 00 p.m. Sunday. ‡ 10 55 a.m. Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.—At WILLIAMSPORT with Philadelphia & Reading R. R. At Jersey Shore Junc. with Fall Brook Railway. At Mill Hall with Central R.R. of Pa. At Philipsburg with Pennsylvania Railroad. At Clearfield with Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway. At Mahaffey and Patton with Cambria & Clearfield Division of Pennsylvania Railroad. At Mahaffey with Pennsylvania & Northwestern Railroad.

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THE SYNOD MEETS.

A List of Delegates Present—Three Candidates For The Moderatorship—Some Important Business to be Transacted—It Will Take Five Days to Complete the Work.

For the fourth time in the fifteen years history of the Presbyterian synod of Pennsylvania that body will be entertained within the bounds of the Huntingdon Presbyteria, and for the second time within a dozen years it will be the guest of the hospitality of the people of Bellefonte. The synod has a representative body of some two hundred and ten members, including ministers and elders, but as it looks now, there will not be present over about a two-thirds representation. Of the twenty four Presbyteries in the synod only twenty have thus far reported delegates as coming, and not one of the number will send a full delegation. Four presbyteries have not reported any delegates coming, but of this number, Huntingdon has not held its fall session, so that no delegates have been chosen from this presbyteria to represent it in the synod held within its borders. Those delegates who have reported themselves as coming are as follows:

Allegheny presbytery: Ministers—W H Conard. T M Thompson, J T Humford, J L Ewing, J T R Currie, C E Hills. Elders—Peter Eidenmenber, J F Hetcher, Michael Hanley, J R Bruce.

Blairsville: Ministers—William H Mocrehead, William T Thomas, Henry B Hummel, James M Kelley, Edwin M Boman, William G Beagle. Elders—Paul M Gaister, John C Sloan, J W Bugh and A C McClutohon.

Butler: Ministers—P J Slowaker, R S Alter. Elders—W H Colback, Prof. I M McClymouss.

Carlisle: Ministers—George S Chambers Samuel a Martin, J Smith Gordon, John A Crawford, L Garmon Bell. J Newton Armstrong. Elders—Edward Z Gross, William G Reed

Chester: Ministers—Thomas L McDowell, W A Patterson, William L Bingham, Robert M Patterson, Joseph Vance, William F Kruse. Elders—Maxmillian Weiss James Aiken, Henry Strawbridge, Samuel D Nelson, James M McCowan.

Clarion: Ministers—Samuel M Goshring, George H Hill, Hugh Cane· Elders—W D Burns, David McKee.

Erie: Ministers—S V. Stockton. George Booth, B D Holter, W P Hollister, R F Getty. Elder J M Donaldson.

Kittanning: Ministers— H L Mayers, Samuel Miller, A W Emmons, J R E Craighead, J W Dunbar. Elders J W Book.

Lackawana: Ministers—Richard B Webster, Benjamin F Hammand, Vernon C Byors. Samuel C Logan, Alex.G Cameron William D Crockett, James McLeod, Henry E Spad, Peter H Brooks, Thomas W Swan. Elders—P K Richards, E D Payne S Maxwell Parke, William I Todd, Ansol D. William A Shortz.

Lehigh: Ministers— Jacob Belville, Leighton W Eckard, T Calvin Stewart, Ebenezer Flack. W W McNain. W Vansholten,. Elders—D E Warfield, W K Woodberry, Isaac McKoover, W G Lewis and D D Dodge.

Northumberland: Ministers—Lewis F Brown, I M Patterson, J Elliott Wright, James Martin, William M Hunter, Stuart Mitchell. Elders—J V Barker, S H Mc Cormick, Frank Porter William Hockenbury.

Parkersburg: Ministers—Aaron M Buchannan, Abram O Lowee, Prescott C White. Elders—James A Stewart, R H Rogers.

Philadelphia: Ministers—Loyal Y. Graham, W M Rice, Robert Hunter, Robert M Fulton. Elders—W W Numbers, M S Stokes, Henry T Shillingford.

N. Philadelphia: Ministers—Charles Collins. Elder—A R Perkins.

Pittsburg: Ministers—C S McClelland, DeWitt M Benham, A S Linn, R P Miller F A Kerns, R S Holmes. S S Gilson, J J Snodes, S B Linhart. Elders—Robe.t S Davis, W J Stewaat, J N Moore, I D Lesnett, O R Cook, W H Guy, J M Potts, James Dixon.

Redstone Ministers—Samuel W Douglass, John M Barnett, James B Lyle, C A Clark. Elders—James Evans, Charles L Smith, Hon. C A Betty, William F Hough.

Shenango: Ministers—Samuel Barker S H Thompson, J C Gourley. Elders—D S Morris, J Y Minnich.

Washington: Ministers—Joseph Pomeroy, D A Cunningham, A N Alexander Elders—Gibson L Crawser, S D White, J. Truesdell.

Westminister: Ministers—Henry E Niles, W H P Smith, W G Cairnes. Elders—Christian Stauffer, J M Smith John R Wilson.

Wellsboro: Ministers—W G Arney. Elder—J R Green.

From the above it will be seen that the attendance will not aggregate more than one hundred and sixty to seventy-five at at the most. However, there will be present many able ministers and theologians and the sessions of synod will not lack in interest. Although it is anticipated that it will take five days to complete the work the most important of its transactions will be gone through with by Saturday afternoon and many of the delegates will return home or the sabbath.

Contrary to general expectations, there may yet develop a little contest in a choice of a moderator for the ensuing year. The retiring moderator being from the western part af the state there are this year no candidates from that section, and up until last week or so it has been the general opinion that Dr. Laurie, of this place, would not give the selection unanimously, partly as a compliment to Bellefonte's entertaining the synod, and partly because his name has several times been brought forward by his friends for the position. Now, however though Dr. Laurie's friends desire above all things his selection this year, and are desirous that he shall be made the ruling head of the synod, Philadelphia presbytery come forward with two candidates for the honor in the persons of Rev. R. H Fulton D D, and Rev. Loyal Y. Graham D. D., claiming that as Philadelphia presbytery has never yet had the moderator it is only fair that the man chosen should come from that place.

There was a very interesting prayer meeting held in the chapel on Wednesday evening. And this morning at 8 o'clock a business meeting was held in the same place. The synod proper opened its session in the church at 11 a. m. The sermon by the moderator was the first thing on the program. There was a large attendance the immense church being crowded.

The members of the synod were very slow in gathering. At quarter past eleven Mr. Meyer played an overture. Then everyone arose and "Praise God From Whom all Blessings Flow," was sung. This was followed by prayer. After this No. 1 in the Gospel Hymns was sung by the choir. The choir consisted of Misses Weaver, Blanche Hayes, Rose McKibben, Elizabeth McKibbon and Messrs. Roy McCalmont and Hard P. Harris. Mr. Meyer ably presided at the organ. The lesson was then read from the eighth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, beginning with the 26th verse. Then followed a short prayer and singing of the 29th Hymn from Gospel Hymns.

"Then Philip opened his mouth and began at the same scripture and preached Jesus"—eighth chapture 3rd verse Acts of the Apostles, was the text taken by John V. Stocton, the Moderator for his annual sermon.

The sermon was a powerful one. He had evidently given great thought to the preparation of it. It wae delivered in an earnest manner. He said among other thing: So many forget to preach Jesus. My text shows that Philip did preach the scripture but he also preached Jesus. There is no salvation for any man, no matter what his position or attainments are outside of Jesus Christ. And became of this it is the duty of every minister to preach Jesus. We must not rest until the enemies of Christ are driven from the world. Our aim must be to bring men to Jesus. Make them like Christ in spirit and image. If man is unredeemed nature is unredeemed. Jesus came 1900 years ago. He had no army behind him. He declared "Ye shall no the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He came and lived in a simple and unostentatious mannner. The most powerful nations, the ones that control the destiny of the world are those which acknowledge the christian religion. If men were all true christians the world would not be hard to govern. To preach Christ necessary to tell who he is, where he came from and what he did.

Then followed the singing. "All hail the power of Jesus name." Rev. Stocton then offered a very earnest prayer. The order of proceeding was read by Dr. Laurie. The public is cordially invited to the sessions of the synod. Rev. Stocton then dismissed the session until afternoon with the benediction.

The Thursday afternoon session of the Presbyterian Synod was called to order by the Moderator, Rev. J. V. Stockton, at 2.30 o'clock. The first business before the Synod was the calling of the roll.

Rev. Francis Kerns of Pittsburg and Rev. J. B. Laird of Philadelphia were elected clerks of the Synod.

The next business before the Synod was the election of a Moderator for this session. Dr. William Laurie nominated Rev. Loyal Y. Graham of Philadelphia, and as there were no other nominations it was moved that Dr. Graham be named by acclamation This motion carried.

Dr. Graham was escorted to the platform and, after a neat speech by the retiring Moderator, accepted the great honor in an equally pleasing address.

Rev. Dr. Laurie, for the committee of arrangements, made a very pleasing address of welcome to the members of the Synod. Moderator Graham replied to Dr. Laurie, thanking him for the very cordial welcome which he had extended to the Synod, and said "we are glad to be in Bellefonte—beautiful fountain; a town sound in religious matters and which had furnished our state with three governors."

The clerk then called the roll of Presbyteries for presentation of their records.

The next thing in order was the report of the Committee on Synodical Sustentation, presented by the chairman, Rev. J. H. McIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia. Some of the facts presented were as follows: In ten years $972,502 have been given to Home Missions, an annual amount of $90,000, and only $15,000 a year have been contributed for Synodical Mission work; an appalling discrepancy. There are spots in this Synod which are crying out for aid, and they need it just as much as they do in Northwestern America. How can we interest the Elders of this Synod in Synodical work? How can we interest the women and young people in Synod and Missionary work? How can we secure for the stewards of the Synod some of Christ's wealth? We ought to have plenty of money, for this is a wealthy Synod

It was moved that the report and recommendations be referred to the Standing Committee, which was adopted.

Dr. Patterson of Philadelphia read a very interesting statistical report as to the resources of this Synod. The number of churches, number of members, and the amount of money contributed for their own support and for Missionary work. It shows that there were many churches in Pennsylvania and West Virginia which had less than fifty members. Dr. Patterson does not believe in building too many new churches but thinks we should strengthen the ones we have.

It was moved that the first order of proceedings for Friday afternoon be the report of the Standing Sustentation committee. The second to be the hearing of the report of Reading Church Transfer committee.

Dr. Laurie then read the report of the Committee on Arrangements, which was adopted.

An invitation was received from Dr. Atherton, of the State College, to visit that institution Saturday afternoon. A free train will be furnished. On motion, the invitation was accepted with heartiest thanks.

Dr. Hare, of Lehigh Presbytery, spoke of the training of students to do Missionary work among the foreign population. He spoke of the splendid work of two young men who, during a four months' vacation, did a wonderful work among the Italians of Philadelphia. They had five different stations and carried on night schools. There are 50,000 Italians in that city who know almost nothing of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ. Dr. Hare said that they were very much in need of funds to carry on this work.

The Moderator announced the Standing Committees, with the following persons as chairmen:

Bills and Overtures, Rev. J. V. Stockton, D. D.; Home Missions, Rev. L. W. Eckard, D. D.; Judicial Committee, Rev W. Laurie, D. D.; Foreign Missions, Rev. W. L. McEwan, D. D.; Synodical Home Missions and Sustentation, Rev. J. D. Moffatt, D. D.; Education, Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL. D.; Publication and Sabbath School Work, Rev. M. J. Eckels, D. D.; Church Erection, Rev. C. E. Burns; Ministerial Relief, Rev. James McLeod, D. D.; Aid for Colleges and Academies, Rev. S. A. Martin, D. D.; Temperance, Rev. Robert Graham, D. D.; Minutes of the General Assembly, Rev. R. M. Patterson, D. D.; Young People's Societies, Rev. W. A. Patton, D. D.

An adjournment was then taken until 7.30 in the evening.

A popular meeting was held in the evening, when addresses on Sustentation were made by the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, D. D., of Wheeling; Mr. J. Eckels, D. D., of Philadelphia, and W. A Patton, D. D, of Wayne. On Freedmen by Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., of Scranton; on Higher Education by President Warfield of Lafayette College, and President Moffatt, of Washington and Jefferson College.

The Friday morning session of the Presbyterian Synod was called to order by Moderator Graham shortly after 9 o'clock. The church was comfortably filled. The principal business before the Synod this morning was hearing of reports of committees to visit literary institutions. The first was the report read by Henry D. Lindsey D. D. on Lafayette College. It was very interesting and showed that Lafayette College was in a prosperous condition, and doing good work. It told of the number of students fitted for the university. Dr. Warfield president of the Lafayette College also addressed the Synod on work being done at that College. The Bible is being taught constantly. There is a prosperous Y. M. C. A. there which does a good work. He believes in athletic games, but thinks they should be regulated. There should be no scrambling and fighting over the gate money. All above the expenses should be donated to some worthy charity. Dr Warfield paid a glowing tribute to the late Prof. Salman of Lafayette before closing his address. He invited the members of the synod to visit the College and see for themselves the work being done. The report was listened to with interest and frequently interrupted with applause.

Dr. Wm. Laurie was appointed Vice Moderator, by Dr. Graham. For the benefit of the members of synod, Postmaster Fortney has taken a corner in one of the vestibules and at certain hours of the day the day the mail for the members of the synod can be obtained.

The report of the Western Theological Seminary was then called for. Rev. David Cunningham then responded. This seminary is in prosperous condition, and good work is being done. The attendance this year is the largest in its history.

Rev. J. N. Randall then read a report of Wilson Female College at Chambersburg. This college is also in a prosperous condition. They realize about $55,000 a year on their investments and scholars in attendance. Some of the best people of the synod are sending their daughters to be educated at this institution. He recommended a new dormitory and the endownment of the college for women. This report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

The order of the day was then changed in order to hear the reading of the narrative report. It was read in an eloquent manner by Dr. Benham. He said he had received narratives of every Presbytery in the state. Last year we prayed for an out pouring of the Holy Spirit on Synod and he was here to testify, the prayer had been granted. Prayer meetings are being well attended. Sunday Schools are in a good condition. Westminister's lesson leaves are being used in most of the schools but the catechism is not used as generally as it should be. The young people's societies are doing a great work, visiting the sick, and doing among the poor. There are 1078 ministers laboring for the salvation of mankind. Family religion is not kept up as it should be. Bible readings ect. are powerful in shaping the characters of the young. The synod regrets the death of Reginald Sherman of Libera, Secretary of the Navy and commander of the army Liberia.

It was moved by Dr. Pattison that this report be accepted and adopted, carried. Dr. Pattison said he considered this the most interesting and comprehensive narrative report he had ever heard delivered before this synod. He said that it should be read in every pulpit in the synod.

It was moved and seconded that it be signed by the officers of the synod, and sent the different Presbyterians papers, with a request that it be published. After some other unimportant business the synod adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The following is a short sketch of the career of the new Moderator:

Rev. Loyal Young Graham, D. D., the new Moderator, is a native of Butler, Pa., having been born there in 1837. His grandfather, Robert Graham, was one of the first settlers of Butler county. Dr. Graham attended the Witherspoon institute at Butler, going later to Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa., graduating in 1858, then entering the Western Theological seminary, Allegheny, from which he graduated in 1861. He was licensed in 1860 by the Presbytery of Butler, and was installed pastor of the church at Somerset, Pa., in 1861. He went to Rohobeth in 1865, and in 1871 was installed pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, where he has since remained. The church when be came had 130 members, and now the congregation numbers 1,300, and has established a new church in another part of the city. Dr. Graham has engaged actively in the general work of the Presbyterian church, and is a member of many of its societies, holding official positions in some. In 1878 he was a delegate to the General assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, at Edinburg, and this year was delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Glasgow and the Evengelical alliance in London. Dr. Graham is happily married and has three sons, one of whom is pastor of the Firs Presbyterian church at Chestnut Hill, Pa

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The Pittsburg *Times* correspondent gives the following history of the Presbyterian church of this place. It is a very interesting account:

The Presbyterian Synod has wisely chosen when it selected Bellefonte as the place to hold its annual session. With the names of such men as Boggs, Campbell, McKinney, McCormick, Potter, McKim Duncan, Harris, Hall, etc., among the early settlers of Centre county, it takes no hard guess to establish the advent of the Presbyterian Christian. Where the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish name was enrolled on the setler's register the Psalms were sung in evening worship and at the Sabbath gatherings.

Among the first churches of the country was that organized by the Presbyterians at Bellefonte, which dates back to 1800, the date of the organization of the county itself. Prior to that time Presbyterian ministers had visited the communities, but it was about 1803 when Rev. Henry R. Wilson was regularly installed as pastor of the flock then gathering together. He was succeeded by James Linn, a remarkable man in the annals of the church. Mr. Linn was of Scotch descent and of the purest Presbyterian blood. He was born in 1783 in Perry county, and graduated from Dickinson college. In 1808 he was licensed to preach, and not long after he came to Bellefonte. The pulpit at Bellefonte had been vacated and Mr. Linn received a call to the church. It was accepted, and for the next 58 years this beloved man officiated as pastor. Dr. Linn became the patriarch of the flock. He is said to have outlived all but one of the adult members of the congregation who were in the church when he came to the work here, and he was baptising the fourth generation when death summoned him to his reward. He had christened the children, married them, buried the aged, comforted, reproved encouraged, and not content with teaching the adult to walk in the path of righteousness, was for a time instructor in the academy and afterward president of the board of trustees.

Although James Linn continued to be pastor of the church up to his death, in 1868, when he had finished his first half century in the one pulpit he was given an assistant. He was then 77 years of age. Rev. J. H. Barnard was his assistant until in 1866, when Rev. Alfred Yeomans succeeded. Mr. Linn died in 1868, and Mr. Yeomans left in 1869, to be succeeded by Rev. W. T. Wylie. who filled the pulpit until 1876. Dr. William Laurie at that time became pastor of the church and is still occupying that station. Of the years that have elapsed since James Linn accepted the call to the Bellefonte church, 78 years have seen but two pastors, Dr. Linn and Dr. Laurie, officiating. The remaining eight years included the pastorate of Mr. Linn's last assistant. Mr. Yeomans, who stayed a year after the aged preacher's death, and seven years under the guidance of Mr. Wylie.

James Linn in 1819 enjoyed the pleasure of dedicating a new edifice. About 20 years later he found that his flock had outgrown their quarters, and he dedicated a larger and more pretentious structure. Had he lived a little more than a year onger than he did, he would have been granted the rare felicity of consecrating yet another, the commodius and costly building in which the Presbyterian congregation now worships, and which will shelter the synod of Pennsylvania in its annual session. It stands on the site of the churches which preceed it, and is both a monument to the pastor whose efforts were instrumental in creating it, and a credible addition to any town. The church now in use is of brown stone, costing $40,000.

The Bellefonte Presbyterian church is interesting not only on account of the long ministration of the venerated Dr. Linn, but also because of the long list of names of brilliant men who have been of the congregation. General Beaver who have won fame in both military and civil life, is now one of its most active members. Among the founders of the church was Andrew Gregg, once United States Senator, and a cadidate for Governor of the state. His namesake Andrew Gregg Curtin, Pennsylvania's honored war Governor, worshiped in the various churches that stood on the site of the present edifice. Governor Porter attended it while a boy in Bellefonte learning to be a printer. Whose father was one of the first Presbyterians. Gen. James Irvin, another military man, and another defeated candidate for governor was another elder in this famous church. "Honest John" Blanchard representive of the district in Congress Judge Huston and Judge Burnside, both of the Supreme bench of the state, were among its supporters. And to the present time the large congregation is plentifully endowed with the names of leading people of the valley, among whom are the Harris family and a large and influential connection, the Linns, distant kin of the early pastor, the Humes family, the Curtins, the Manns who made Bellefonte famous with their axes, which have found a way to every lumber camp in the country. Col. Jack Spangler the candidate for Congress this fall, is a Presbyterian. Judges Furst and Orvis occupy pews.

The session Friday afternoon was called to order at 2 o'clock. The first business taken up was reading of the report of the Synod's Standing Committee of Sustentation, Rev. J. D. Moffatt, D. D., chairman. It recommended that not less than $31,000 be raised this year for Mission work. The amount for each Presbytery to raise was read. It was rated according to the number of members. Each church should take up a collection. The Synod recognizes the great work done by the Women's Sustentation Committee. Several resolutions were read for the guidance of the Synod in this work. The report was accepted and the resolutions voted on separately and adopted.

The Committee on Temperance was allowed to retire to the chapel for consultation. It was decided that their report should be the first thing in order of the day for Saturday.

In adopting the resolutions of the Synod's Sustentation Committee very interesting speeches were made by Dr. Patterson of Philadelphia, Dr. Logan of Scranton, Dr. McIntosh, Dr. Moffatt and others.

An advance sheet enables us to give a few suggestive figures as regards the work of education within the bounds of this Synod. President Warfield, of Lafayette college, will present the following figures:

The number of churches which have contributed to the cause during the past year is 720, and 220 failing to contribute. The whole amount given was $21,722, as against $21,533 for the year previous. The average per member is 17½ cents, while it amounted to only 10¾ cents in 1895. There are on the roll 246 candidates for the ministry, while in 1895 there were only 157. During the past year 52 candidates were received. This work covers the cause of ministerial education within the limits of the Synod of Pennsylvania.

One of the strongest and most effective speeches of this session so far has been that by Rev. George S. Burnfield, D. D., of Philadelphia, in behalf of missionary aggression within the Synod. He spoke in reply to a speech by one of the Philadelphia elders, H. W. Lambert, who implied that the $31,000 needed for the work could only be raised in case of the triumph of gold at the November election. Dr. Burnfield declared, amid the applause of the assembly, that God would triumph, without reference to the pending election, if we could fill the people with the spirit of faith and righteousness. It is not a question of gold or silver, but a question of the triumph of righteousness. That is stronger than money.

The speaker took the Synod by storm. He is a man of fine physique six feet tall and proportionately developed. He spoke with the power and enthusiasm of faith. He came a short time ago from Canada to take charge of the North church of Philadelphia.

The next business was the report of the special committee on the transfer of the Reading churches from the Presbytery of Lehigh to Presbytery of Philadelphia North. There was quite a contest over this. Some objected to hearing the report, but the Moderator decided to hear it. Rev. George S. Chambers, D. D., was chairman and read the report. The committee recommended that the transfer be sustained. It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted, which was carried. But when it came to adopting the report there was quite a debate. Dr. Belleville spoke against the transfer. He said, among other things: Philadelphia is in the southeastern portion of the state. It would not be advisable to tear up this Presbytery at this time. It is better located for the convenience of the ministers now. Then he gave the boundaries

(Continued on 8th page.)

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—J. C. Meyer and L. A. Shaffer of this city assisted Hon. James Kerr address the Free Silver club in their rooms at Philipsburg, on Monday evening.

—Ralph Bingham, the renowned humorist, impersonator and violinist, will appear in the Methodist church at this place on Monday evening, October 26.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.' Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup prevents consumption by curing colds, and all similar lung troubles.

—The town which sits down on its hind legs and waits for some one to come along and drop an occasional big, fat worm into its open, lazy mouth, will get left. Fat worms are scarce and high, and the proper way to get the best is to get out and hustle for them.

—The Republican meeting at Beech Creek on Tuesday night was well attended notwithstanding the stormy weather conditions. Addresses were made by Clement Dale, Esq., and S. S. Miller, both of this city. The interest manifested shows that the vote of Beech Creek is all right.

—There was an enthusastic meeting of the Gold Democrats held in the Court house, Saturday night. An interesting address was made by Hon Dwight M. Lowery of Philadelphia on the money question. He was listened to closely by the large audience present, and made a profound impression. There was a large delegation came from State College.

—Republicans will do well during the remainder of the time between the present time and election day to do whatever they can to organize their district and bring out the full vote. There is no doubt concerning the result, yet the victory should be a crushing one. The free silver heresy is a dangerous thing, It should be buried so deep that its most sanguine adherents will give up as a hopeless task the project of its resurrection.

—Street Commissioner, Thomas Shaughensy, Bellefonte, created a sensation by appearing on Lamb street last week with a force of men to do some repairs. It was the first time for many years Speeches were made and flags waved by the residents of that street. The Misses Laughlins set out a lunch and Charles Gates made the address of welcome.--Philipsburg *Journal*.

—On Friday night the McKinley and Hobart club, held an enthusiastic rally in the Court house. There was a large audience present, and cheered every point made to the echo. The meeting was addressed by Col. Wilbur F. Reeder, who made an eloquent and convincing argument in favor of Sound Money. Col James P. Coburn, and others, addressed the meeting, during the evening. There was a parade also of the Junior McKinley and Hobart club. The boys marched well, and made a fine appearance, in their uniforms. They were headed by the Undine band, and Joshua Folks drum corp. Fire works were set off at different points along the route. Mr. C. C. Bell acted as chief marshall for the boys.

—Editor "Tommy" Keenan, of the "Press," has one of the most unique certificates of character on record. Through some strange and unexplainable dispensation of Providence he, two years ago, became vice consul of the League of American Wheelmen. Since that time his magnificent whiskers and nerve and wheels have been much in evidence. So much so, in fact, that he has now has signed statement by Howard, E. Bidwell, John B. Kaercher, Seward H. Murray and Francis T. F. Lovejoy, stating that during the first year Mr. Keean was "disappoing;" that during the second year "he has been more than disappointing, he has been an utter failure and should not be re-elected" In addition, this strange certificate embraces an appeal to members to vote for another candidate, whose name is mentioned, and of whom it is said, significantly, he is "a gentleman." Alas, poor Tommy! Pittsburg *Times*.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Miss Goodman Recovering.

Miss Sallie J. Goodman, of Columbia, Pa., while taking dinner at the residence of Mr. Will Conley, on the 5th of last September, was taken very serously ill, and had to have an operation performed upon her. We are pleased to state that she had so far recovered on last Thursday or to be able to be moved to her home. She was accompanied by Miss Margert A. Shay, the trained nurse who had tended her so faithfully and well during her long illness. Mr. Conley says she is on the road to recovery, and will be in better health, than she has been for years. Miss Goodman and Miss Shay, made many warm friends while here, and all rejoice to know of Miss Goodman's recovery.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion and Headache. A pleasant laxative. All druggists.

THE SYNOD MEETS.

(Continued from 7th page.)

of the Lehigh district. After this he read the report of the committee of the Lehigh Presbytery opposing the transfer. We cannot publish the report in full, but give a few of the main points made against the transfer:

First, because in its honest judgment no well founded reason has yet been assigned for it; and second, because it is our decided conviction that it would be very seriously prejudicial to the interests not only of the Synod and Presbytery, but also of the territory immediately involved. The boundaries of the Presbytery ought not to be changed without sufficient reason. They were fixed by the Synod of 1870, held in Philadelphia. Two parallel lines of railroad, White Haven to Easton, form the central line of the Presbytery, viz: the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central. On both of these roads are frequent and fast trains. We need the churches of Reading in the cultivation of our field.

Dr. Burns of Philadelphia North stated that they were not anxious to have the Reading churches but if they came they would give them a cordial welcome.

Dr. Chaplin, of the Second church of Reading, then spoke in defense of the transfer. He was very earnest in what he said. He said he regretted that the matter had assumed such proportions. We are isolated from Presbyterians. Lehigh Presbytery is not unanimous in the opposition to the transfer. One man has been the cause of the whole trouble. He considers himself the father of the Lehigh Presbytery, and having helped to make it 26 years ago he thinks that it will be a reflection on his judgment. Dr. Chaplin made a very strong argument in favor of the transfer.

Dr. Warfield was the next speaker. He spoke in favor of not granting the transfer. It was an able and convincing argument.

Other strong speeches were made, pro and con, on this question, and the time of adjournment had to be extended half an hour to admit of the disposition of the question.

Just before adjourning for the afternoon it was decided by the Synod by a decisive vote to sustain the report of the committee in favor of the transfer.

This, it is hoped, will settle this much discussed question. It has been before the Synod for the last three years.

The action of Synod in this case will probably incite other churches to ask a transfer. Four or five churches in Blairsville Presbytery are within the limits of Pittsburg, and they have hoped for a transfer to the convenient Presbytery and may in the near future make application for such transfer.

The Women's Christian Temperance Alliance send greetings to the Synod, which were returned with the thanks of the Synod.

The evening session was a popular meeting addressed by Dr. W. C. Roberts and Dr. F. T. Ellenwood, of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards.

After the usual half hour devotional exercises which were very interesting, the Moderator called the synod to order. The principal thing in order was the benevolent work of the church Rev. Dr. Ray spoke at length on the work of education. His address showed that great progress had been made in establishing new colleges, especially in the west, where 18 were founded last year. More than by any other denomination. This synod must not falter now but keep up the good work. Besides this good work has been done in sbstaining those that are established.

Rev. John W. Bischoff then addressed the synod on the work among Germans. Philadelphia has a German population of over 150,000. The West is thickly settled with German people. There is a great work to be done among them. A large number of churches have been established. The Germans are very generous people.

We call special attention to the needs of the Germans in the different sections. This report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Robert Graham, D. D. then read the report of the committee on Temperance. Full reports from the different presbytery had not been received so that the committee were somewhat handicapped. Good work was reported from the young peoples' W. C. T. U. and other societies. He recommended home training in temperance for the young. Also reappointed ladies auxiliary committees and the use of temperance leaves in Sunday Schools. Condemned the discretion of the Sabbath by social pleasures, running Sunday trains. The Sunday newspaper was also declared obnoxious. Report, accepted and adopted. The clerk then read the report of the Treasurer, Rev. Robt. Hunter, D. D. It showed the finances of the Synod to be in good condition. The expenses for the year were $100.52. Receipts, $1757.17. Balance in treasury $657.65. This report was found to be correct and was accepted and adopted.

Lehigh, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, have made the greatest gain in their contributions. The Women's Synodical society of Pennsylvania have increased their contribution over $1,000 this year.

Dr. Moffat D. D. then read an interesting report on Pennsylvania College for Women.

Rev. DeWitt Benham also read a report of Washington and Jefferson College. It showed the College to be in good in condition, The faculty is a strong one. The synod is visiting the State College to-day at the special invitation of Dr. Geo. W. Atherton free transportation was furnished them.

The pulpits of Bellefonte were filled by members of the Synod as follows:

Presbyterian—a. m., Dr. Loyal Y. Graham; p. m., Dr. R. S. Holmes.

Methodist—a. m., Dr. G. S. Graham p. m., Dr. R. Hunter.

Reformed—a. m., Dr. H. E. Niles; p. m., Rev. A. M. Buchanan.

Lutheran—a. m., Rev. DeWitt M. Benham; p. m., Dr. W. P. White.

United Brethren—a. m., Rev. S. W. Douglas; p. m., Rev. R. P. Miles.

Evangelical—a. m., Rev. P. H. Brooks; p. m., Rev. J. B. Laird.

Milesburg Presbyterian—a. m., Rev. J. R. Henderson; p. m., Rev. G. H. Hill.

Milesburg Methodist—Rev. C. Trimble.

State College Presbyterian—Dr. C. E. Burns.

After these announcements were made Synod adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Sunday was a big day in Bellefonte, so far as church going is concerned, the churches being crowded more than they have been in years past with people anxious to hear the star of the Presbyterian Synod preach. And there were no disappointments, as 12 good sermons were delivered by able ministers. Among the number were two of Pittsburg's clergymen Dr. R. S. Holmes, who preached in the Presbyterian in the evening, and Dr. DeWitt M. Benham, who officiated in the Lutheran church in the morning, Rev. S. V. Douglass, of Mt. Pleasant, preached an eloquent sermon in the [illegible] church, while Dr. A. M. Buchanan, of Morgantown, W. Va., did likewise in the Reformed church. The synodical sermon was preached by Moderator Graham in the Presbyterian church from the text found in Ephesians 3:9 ii.

In the afternoon a grand temperance rally was held in the court house, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. D. McLean presided and brief addresses were made by Moderator L. Y. Graham, Dr. S. A. Martin and Dr. John J. Beacom, of Pittsburg, permanent clerk of Synod.

The Holy Sacrament was administered to Synod at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon Dr. H. E. Niles, of York, breaking the bread, and Dr. William A. Patton, of Wayne, administering the wine. There were assisted by 12 elders, among whom were O. R. Cook and James Johnston, of Pittsburg.

Saturday afternoon the members of the Synod visited State College. Dr. Atherton made an address of welcome and Judge James A. Beaver also spoke. Then Moderator R. R. Graham on behalf of the synod responded briefly after which they were shown over the College by Prof. Atherton.

In the evening Dr. Hunter Corbett formerly of Clarion county, Missionary to China, addressed a meeting in the evening in the Presbyterian church on China. It was largely attended.

The Monday morning session of Synod opened with the usual devotional exercises, after which Synod was called to order for the regular business by the Moderator.

The first business of importance was the report of the Board of Education. Dr. Bennett, Dr. Logan, Dr. Hunter and others made addresses on the work of education. The report of the Committee on Education was very interesting and was accepted and adopted.

The Committee on Ministerial Relief was next heard from. It was read by Dr. Samuel C. Logan, the chairman. They have appropriated $13,263 for the relief of 62 families. Some of the churches have contributed less than usual. Several resolutions were read in regard to ministerial relief. They were accepted and adopted.

Dr. I. N. Rendal, chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, then read his report. The best reports received were from the Philadelphia, Westminster and Carlisle Presbyteries. The amounts contributed by the different Presbyteries for this work were read. The total amount received was $35,769. This Board has been stimulated to great activity by the encouragement they have received from the Synod, and they hope that the Synod will continue its good work and that the contributions may not fall behind last year. The report was accepted and adopted.

Dr. Niles of York spoke at length on ministerial relief. The Presbyterian church contributes less to its aged and disabled ministers than any other denomination.. The Synod should give more to this work.

Rev. Geo. B. Stewart, D. D., of Harrisburg, was nominated by Dr. Niles for ruling elder and elected.

The next business was the report of the Committee on Systematic Beneficence. Some people give too much to special charities and less to their own church work. Less than one-third of the amount given to this Board came from the churches. The committee believe that a larger amount could be raised in spite of the hard times, by the proper effort. This report was read by Dr. Hogan.

Before adjourning the committee on place of meeting next year was heard. Several invitations were received, and it was decided to accept the invitation of the churches at Chambersburg. Wilson College is situated at that place. Adjournment until 2 o'clock.

Monday morning found the synod pretty well thinned out, many delegates having left for their homes. After the reading of the minutes the first order of the day was called for, which was the report of the standing committee on foreign missions. It was based upon the reports o nineteen out of twenty-one Presbyteries, and revealed an encouraging advance in interest and contribution, although out of 1,450 churches 100 make no contribution. Westminister Presbytery is the banner Presbytery, every one of its churches having made a contribution to the board.

The synod of Pennsylvania has sent out through individual churches eleven missionaries.

The report had appended to it a ringing resolution requesting the national government to do everything in their power to protect the Armenian Christians in the Turkish empire. The resolution was adopted with the enthusiastic applause of the synod.

The report on the board of education, which was published in your paper on last Saturday, was present by Rev. A. S. Milholland, D. D., of Uniontown, and accepted by the synod.

The Rev. Dewitt M. Benham, Ph. D., of Pittsburg, presented statistics to show that there are too many non contributing churches to the cause of ministerial education. He spoke in favor of the synod, emphasizing the fact that the board is very careful in the choice of students. They must be men of ability, economic and studious. He made a strong speech and was followed by Rev. S. Banks Nelson D. D., of Philadelphia, who scored some of the men who come on the board for help for their expensive personal habits. He made quite a hit in his happy and instructive address. A supplementary report was presented by the standing committee of education through Rev. A. M. Buchanan, of Morgantown. W. V. It dealt with the spiritual oversight and care of Presbyterian students in the state universities and other school. It claimed that Chapel services Young Men's Christian association work was not alone sufficient to fulfil the preparation of students who desired to enter the theological seminaries. Presbyterians doctrine and polity must be taught The committee has visited only State College and West Virginia state university.

The reports from those institutions with reference to Presbyterian students and professors were favorable. There are about 100 students of the Presbyterian faith at State college and as many at the West Virginia State university. Associations of these students into Young Men's Christian association is contemplated and buildings for the purpose are called for. The whole aim of the committee is to save Presbyterian boys to the Presbyterian church.

The Rev. J. O. Denniston, of State college, followed with an appeal that when Presbyterian boys are sent to the college, the pastor be notified of their attendance, so that he may take spiritual care of them He held that something like a Presbyterian Young Men's Christian association should be organized in every state institution of learning where students of the Presbyterian faith are found.

The permanent committee on systematical beneficence was discontinued on motion of a member of that committee, Dr. R. S. Holmes, of Pittsburg.

The board of church erection was reported on by Rev. Charles E. Burns, of Manayunk. Special mention was made of the churches of Altoona as making large contributions to this board. One hundred and eighty six churches made no contribution to this cause during the past year. The speaker thought that this board is first to suffer in hard times because it deals with buildings and not with men and women.

The Rev. A. S. Martin, D. D., reporting for the committee on the board of aid for colleges, stated that the lack of ignorance on the part of the people as to the work of this board.

In the report on systematic beneficence the Rev. R. M. Patterson, D. D. of Philadelphia, stated that only two Presbyteries in the whole synod report contributions from every church on their respective rolls These two Presbyteries are Westminister and Kittanning. In the resolutions appended to the report it was insisted that Presbyteries see to it that their committees on systematic beneficence send their reports annually to the synod.

In a speech following the reports, Dr. Patterson said that the apportionment plan of the assembly is not advisable nor effective. No man," said he, "is competent to do that, for no one is able to know the conditions of all the churches in the land.

Dr. Hubbard, the chairman of the committee on systematic beneficence of the general assembly, sends out lists of apportionment to the Presbyteries, which, Dr. Patterson claimed, are utterly unreliable and in most cases cannot be carried out. He would ask general assembly to reconsider this measure of apportionment. He offered this resolution:

"That the General Assembly be overtured to reopen for consideration the question whether the opportionment plan which has been adopted by its special committee is a measure proper in principle and beneficial in working."

The question was discussed pro and con by Drs. Holmes add Logan and finally carried.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, of Wayne, reported on the work of Young People's Societies within the bounds of the Synod. There are 793 Christian Endeavor Societies, with a membership of 27,967, and 160 Junior Endeavor Societies with 6,693 members. There are 57 other societies of different names with a membership of 1,456. Total, 1,000 Young People's Societies, with 35,206 members, who have contributed $14,458 to benevolent purposes, more than one-half of which was given to the boards of the church. These statistics do not represent all the societies in the Synod, for many Presbyteries failed to report.

The resolutions commended the young people for their loyalty and encouraged them to raise the 25 cents per member pledged at the Presbyterian rally of the International Christian Endeavor convention at Washington. They urge the young people to consider no new appeals until offerings have been made to the boards of the church.

Rev. C. S. McClelland, of Pittsburg, reported for the Committee on Publication and Sunday Schools.

He found 112 churches of the Synod reported as non-contributing. The sum total contributed for the year amounted to $26,451, of which $16,082 was given by the Sunday Schools of the Synod.

The committee called for improvement in the programmes prepared by the board for the observance of Children's Day. Mention was made of an association of Sunday School Superintendents in Philadelphia that meets monthly. They also have in Philadelphia a Sunday School Missionary, supported by the Presbytery. Dr. Humble, a Synodical Sunday School Missionary working in West Virginia, reported that state as the ripest missionary field in the country.

The Moderator, while the Vice Moderator, Dr. Laurie, was in the chair, reported on his visit to Lincoln University. He spoke very commendingly of the institution. The students are above the average of college men. There are 190 students, a complete faculty and good buildings. The institution was commended to the churches for liberal support.

The committee appointed last year to raise $100,000 for Western Theological Seminary, was represented by but one member, Dr. Stockton, who stated that Rev. Dr. Furbay never called a meeting of the committee. The committee was continued.

The committee on the examination of records of Presbyteries reported.

Most of the records were approved Exceptions were taken to the records of Blairsville and Shenango.

The minutes of the Lackawana were highly commended for their neat and fine appearance and were passed through the house for the inspection of the delegates.

The synod was fast vanishing as the afternoon session wore on, many members leaving for their homes.

The standing committees were discharged, resolutions of thanks to Bellefonte people were passed, and after roll call, synod adjourned to meet next year at Chambersburg.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Personal Pencilings.

Mr. Harry Green, of this place, is visiting friends in Philipsburg.

Mr. George Beezer of this city departed on Monday evening for a visit to Altoona.

Mrs. Frank Brickford of Lock Haven is visiting at the residence of S. D. Ray on Curtin street.

Miss Jennie Stover of this city returned on Saturday evening from a visit among friends in Tyrone.

Mr. Charley Shuey, one of Bellefonte's most prosperous merchants, spent last week visiting friends at Greensburg, Pa

Mr. H. C. Curtin, Republican candidate for Assembly, is at present in Philipsburg looking after his political interests.

Mrs. Dr. Coolidge and two children of Scranton are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McGinley on East Lamb street.

Mr. Harry L. Hutchinson, passenger agent at Pennsylvania railroad office in this place, returned from an eastern trip on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Campbell, of Millheim, spent several days this week in Bellefonte helping editor Harter in moving to his new home.

Messrs. Bruce Garman, John McGinley Frank Williams and Temp Cruse attended the democratic ox roast at Millheim last Thursday.

Miss Maggie Miles, daughter of Treasurer John Q. Miles, returned on Tuesday from a two weeks' visit among friends in Tyrone and Johnstown.

Miss Powell, of Bloomsburg, is chaperoning four young people, all of whom are sojourning at the elegant home of Mrs. D. S. Keller on East Linn street.

Mr. and Mrs. Chaney Hicklen are now occupying their new home on Logan St. Before they moved the interior of their house was nicely painted and papered.

Elder Samuel McCamant of the Tyrone Presbyterian church, is one of the lay delegates from Huntingdon presbytery to the Pennsylvania synod now in session at this city.

William G. Reed, a prominent citizen of Chambersburg, was in attendance at the meeting of Synod in Bellefonte last week. He is a Layman and one of the men of whom the church can feel proud.

Mr. Woomer C. Kipe, of Philadelphia, a brother of Mrs. Dr. Locke of this city, is at present sojourning in town and will probably remain all winter as a guest of Dr. Locke at his home on the corner of Curtin and Spring streets.

Miss Cora Rhule of Pittsburg is now making a short visit in Bellefonte as the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Jane Derr who occupies rooms in the McClain block. She is an admirable young lady and has many warm friends here.

Mr. Harry Taylor the efficient clerk in the Adams Express office of this city departed on Monday evening for Altoona, where he attend the wedding of Michael Hazel one of Bellefontes' most promising young men in that city on Tuesday.

Rev. Samuel S. Gilson, was attending synod last week. He is a representative of the Presbyterian Banner of Pittsburg which has a large circulation. He is a fine man and understands manipulating "wires" so as to being about good results.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Card of Thanks.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 19, 1896.

EDITOR DAILY NEWS:

Dear Sir—We wish to express our thanks, through the columns of your paper, to the friends and neighbors who offered and rendered their services to us during our sorrow.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. ISAAC HAUPT AND FAMILY.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Building, Chicago.